Cambria Freeman,
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - 1,200

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One copy, 1 year, cash in advance....$1.50
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do do if not paid within 6 months. 2.00
do do if not paid within the year.. 2.25

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VOLUME XXVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892. NUMBER 26.

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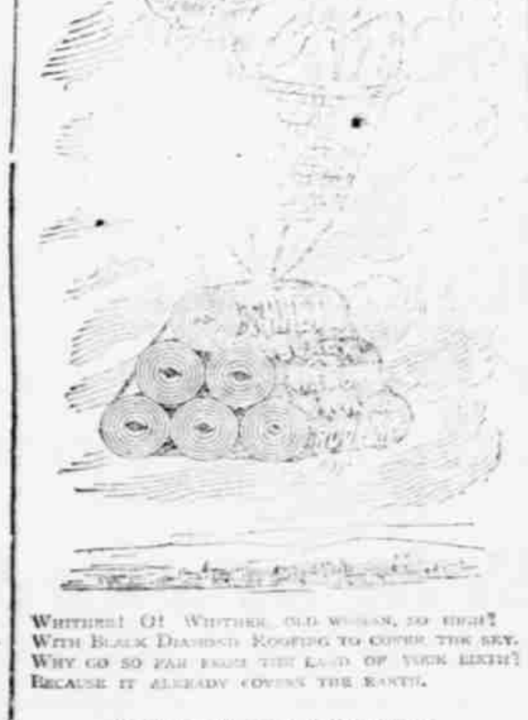

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F. X. FEES.

PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE.

All day long they come and go,
Pittypat and Tippytoe;
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor,
Fingermarks along the wall
Tell-tale streaks upon the door.
By these presents you shall know
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play!
And a dozen times a day
In they troop, demanding bread.
Only buttered bread will do,
And that butter must be spread
Inches thick with sugar, too!
Never yet have I said: "No,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!"

Sometimes there are griefs to soothe
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth;
For I much regret to say
Tippytoe and Pittypat
Sometimes interrupt their play
With an internecine spat;
Fie! oh, fie! to quarrel so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Oh, the thousand worrying things
Every day recurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a murmuring to hush,
Many a little bump to kiss;
Life's indeed a fleeting show,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend:
Little frocks are strangely torn,
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe or heel!
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tippytoe?

But when comes this thought to me
"Some there are that childless be,"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads,
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek.
God help those who do not know
A Pittypat or Tippytoe!

On the floor, along the hall,
Rudely traced upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought,
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trademarks, if you sought
Oh! how glad I am 'tis so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!
—Eugene Field, in Chicago News

A WEDDING RING.

The Means That Led to a Happy Reunion.

The 20th day of June, 1868, is the day of all days to me, for it was then that we were married—Rex Mason and I. Quite solemnly did we pronounce our vows, and when he placed the plain gold band, my wedding ring, upon my finger, I seemed to think of the words: "For better, for worse," in a different, far more serious way than I had ever done before. We were both young, and, looking through the rose-colored glasses we then wore, we saw the future only as a flower-strewn path.

For a time, reality seemed to verify our fancies, but by and by there came that inevitable first quarrel, and we learned that the roses were not entirely free from thorns. That first domestic eruption was followed by others of varying importance, and then, two years after our wedding day, the final disagreement came. As I look back upon it all now, I can see how foolish we both were, and how easily it could have been avoided. But with the waywardness and indiscretion of young people, we refused to be reasonable, but angrily argued and accused each other of various misdemeanors.

The more we talked the greater our grievances grew, until at length there were things involved of which I cannot tell, of which I cannot bear even to think.

And so we parted. Rex went to an eastern city to engage in business there, and I stayed in my native town for a time, partially supporting myself by writing at my own home, for I was stubborn, and had angrily refused to accept any assistance from my husband. At last I wrote to a friend of mine, who lived in another part of the state, and fully explained to her my circumstances. She bade me come to her at once, and I made preparations to do so, but on the eve of my departure I learned that I had not money to take me on the journey. I knew not what to do, for there was no one of whom I could borrow it just then, and I had nothing to sell, for during the last few months I had disposed of everything that I could possibly do without.

Then I looked at my wedding ring. The thought of selling that had never before entered my mind, and at first I could not tolerate the idea: but stern necessity finally overpowered all sentimental objections to the plan, and I deposited it with a pawnbroker for thirty days, and received the amount of money required to pay my passage.

Before the thirty days had elapsed I sent the money and a ticket to a friend at my old home, asking him to redeem the ring for me. Immediately upon the receipt of my letter he wrote to me, saying that he would do so within a few days, whenever his work should call him into that part of the city.

How many times I asked him during the next few months either to get my ring and send it to me, or to return the money and ticket, I do not know, but all my communications were unanswered for a long time.

At last he answered, saying: "I send you the money and ticket for which you ask."

That was all. There was not a word of explanation as to why he had refused to do as he had promised, and, moreover, the money was not forthcoming, although the ticket was intact. I asked him if he had forgotten to enclose the money, and he replied that he knew well enough that I had received it and that it was useless to try to deceive him, for he was not so foolish that he could not easily understand my scheme, which was to get him to send it twice.

Such an insulting letter as it was! Whenever I think of that man, and his infamous conduct, my blood fairly boils. He was an old man, and had always been a trusted friend of my father, and what could have been the cause of his treating me in such a contemptuous manner has always been a mystery to me.

At the home of my friend my daughter—my little Margaret—was born. I knew that I was welcome to make that my home so long as I chose to stay, but as Margaret grew older I longed more and more to see Rex, for the child was so like her father that I was constantly reminded of him.

At last I concluded to go to the city where he lived, and try to find him, and ask his forgiveness. But before I went I again obtained possession of my ring (it had not been sold), for I could not bear to lose it; it seemed as though it were a part of my very self.

In the great, strange city to which I went, I could learn nothing of Rex, so I struggled along as best I could for years, and then, when Margaret was eight years old, she sickened and died.

Once again my ring was sold; that time to get money to bury my little girl.

Again June 20, my eleventh wedding anniversary.

I was sitting alone that evening, when there came a quick, imperative knock at the door—a knock which I hastened to obey.

It was in the gloaming, and I could see but indistinctly the man who stood at the threshold, but when he asked if Mrs. Mason resided there the tones thrilled my heart, for it was a voice I had been longing to hear for so many months—the voice of Rex, dear Rex, who had come home to me again.

"But how did you happen to find me?" I asked, later on, when explanations were in order.

"Through this, your wedding ring," he answered, placing it for the second time on my finger. "Again, with this, let us pledge ourselves to one another, and never, hereafter, must we forget our vows."

"But how did you find this?" I queried.

"In the strangest way imaginable. I was walking down Sixth avenue this afternoon when a curious, fantastic object in a window attracted my attention. Quite a crowd had collected, and to avoid the pushing and crowding I went in awhile.

"It was a loan office, and there were many kinds of jewels for sale; but among all the rings this was the only plain one, and that was the reason, perhaps, that I first noticed it. Then something about it seemed to attract me, and I asked the clerk to let me examine it more closely.

"When I read the name and knew beyond doubt that you were in the city I think I must have acted like a wild man. The clerk ferreted out your name and address, and here I am. I have searched for you so long in the city that was our home, but I could find no trace of you."

We have separated again now, but not for long, for the journey that Rex has taken I too, shall take soon, but until I go this ring shall always be, as it is now, the dearest thing on earth to me.—Cincinnati Post.

ANCIENT NOTIONS.

Some Queer Remedies Prescribed by the Ancients.

The queer beliefs, superstitions, etc., given below have been culled from the works of Mizaldus, Minus, Galen, Arnoldus, Africanus and others. Some of these works are classed among the rarest bibliographical treasures:

"The blood of a white hen smeared all over the face that is full of freckles and let alone until it be dry and then wiped off clean taketh away the freckles and spots."

"An excellent cure for the gout is to take a young puppy, all of one color if you can get such a one, and cut him in two pieces through the back while alive and lay the hot end to the grieved place."

"The hoofs and fore feet of a cow, dried and taken any way, are excellent against a cough; if burnt the smoke of them will drive away mice."

"If your nose bleeds on the left side crush the little finger of the right hand, and for the other side do the opposite."

"An egg that is laid on Thursday, the white being emptied out and the empty place being filled with salt and gently roasted by the fire, will cure cankeral teeth and kill the worms which eat the teeth."

"Cantharides wrapped in a spider's web and hanged over him who is suffering with quartane ague perfectly cures him."

"To draw a tooth without pain: Fill an earthen crucible with emmets or ants, eggs and all, and when you have burned them keep the ashes, with which, if you touch a tooth, it will drop out."

"The little bone of the knee-joint of a hare's hind leg doth presently help the cramps if you do but touch the grieved place with it."

"Take a great, overgrown toad and tie her up in a leather bag pricked full of holes and put bag and all in an ant hill. The ants will eat away all her flesh; then you can find a stone of marvelous virtue. If a man be poisoned, this stone will draw all the poison to it presently; if he be stung or bitten by an adder by touching it with this stone, both pain and swelling will suddenly cease."

"Jet as well as amber, if hung about one's neck, is profitable against the distillation of phlegm in the throat and lungs."

"If a man hath the dropsy stand him up to his neck in sand by the seaside on a hot day and the sand will draw up all the water and cure the disease."

"A stone called granite, if worn in a bag at the neck, strengthens the heart but is said to hurt the brain."—St. Louis Republic.

A Girl Bullies a King.

Wurtemburg's king almost got into trouble a few days ago. He, like the kaiser, is an indifferent whip and while entering the Stuttgart schloss the king nearly drove over a young American lady. She, however, with that sang-froid characteristic of the fair daughters of the west, caught the horses' heads, and, pushing them back, told the king in pretty strong Anglo-Saxon and German intermixed what she thought of him. His majesty, who was entirely at fault, jumped down and tendered his most profuse apologies. The young lady was unaware that she had had the gratification of bullying a king until she received the following day a letter from one of his majesty's chamberlains begging her acceptance of the royal photograph as a souvenir, he said, of his clumsiness and her escape.

Damages for Grief.

A new cause has arisen for a lawsuit. A woman in France was notified by the authorities of a lunatic asylum of her brother's death. She went to the funeral and ordered a handsome tombstone. Her mother was so grieved at her son's death that the plaintiff had to give up her situation and take care of her. Then she learned that the directors of the asylum had made a mistake and that her brother was alive. After unsuccessful efforts for compensation she has gone to the court, claiming heavy damages for grief and injury.

O HELEN, HELEN DEAR!

How lightly up the winding stair
We ran together, she and I!
And still I see her lovely face
Look downward from the landing place;
For she outsped me. Through the gloom
Of the great hall, into her room,
She led me on that summer day,
In years that fled too quickly by.

I pray you, if you ever pass
This sunken grave, within the grass,
Touch tenderly the crumbling stone,
And say, for me, in undertone:
"O Helen, Helen dear!"

How fair she was, how straight and tall,
My Helen in that far-off day!
Like living things that longed to go,
The curtains fluttered to and fro,
As up and down the room we walked,
Perhaps of love and lovers talked,
As girls have always done, and will,
And nothing whispered "yea" or "nay."

I pray you, if you ever pass
This sunken grave, within the grass,
Touch tenderly the crumbling stone,
And say, for me, in undertone:
"O Helen, Helen dear!"

What trifling things the heart will keep,
They seem too simple to be told.
That day she lifted from its place
A dainty thing of flowers and lace,
And held it up that I might see.
O little bonnet, plain to me,
Your ribbon streams across the mist,
A shadowy streak of palest gold!

I pray you, if you ever pass
This sunken grave within the grass,
Touch tenderly the crumbling stone
And say, for me, in undertone:
"O Helen, Helen dear!"
—Ellen M. H. Gates, in Youth's Companion.

HUNTING GRIZZLIES.

An Old-Time Californian's Interesting Narrative.

The Exciting Sport a Party of Hunters Had with Bruin—His Wonderful Prowess and Remarkable Staying Qualities.

William Thurman, who owns and runs a lumber mill on the Chowachilla mountain, not far from the Mariposa group of big trees, told this plain, unadorned tale of an old-fashioned grizzly bear hunt.

He was moved thereto by inspection of a Winchester express rifle, carrying a half-inch ball, backed by one hundred and ten grains of powder, that was shown to him by a hunter.

"If we had been armed with such rifles in early days," said Mr. Thurman, "the grizzly wouldn't have achieved his reputation for vitality and staying powers in a fight. There is no doubt that he is a very tough animal and a game fighter, but in the days when he made a terrible name for himself he had to face no such weapons as that.

"I assisted in killing in 1850 the first grizzlies that were brought into the town of Sonora. I had heard a great deal about the grizzly, and coming across the plains I talked to my comrade, Green, about what I should do if I should get a chance at a bear. I was a pretty good shot and thought it would be no trick at all to kill a bear with the Mississippi rifle that I brought home from the Mexican war.

"One day I went out with a man named Willis, who was a good hunter, and in the hills back of Sonora we found plenty of bear signs. In fact we could get through the thick brush and chaparrel only on the trails made by bears, and we had to go carefully for fear of running upon a grizzly at close quarters. Although it was evident that we were in a bear country, we hadn't seen anything to shoot at when we emerged from the brush into an open space about fifty yards in diameter. Willis said he was sure that bears were close around us, if we could only see them, and I proposed to climb a tree on the other side of the clearing and get a view of the surrounding thickets. If I should see bears I was to make a noise and try to scare them out of their hiding places.

"I started across the opening, but before I reached the tree I saw a huge grizzly coming toward me through the brush. He looked much larger and uglier than I had expected, and it struck me that the proper thing for me was to get into that tree before shooting. I got to the tree all right enough, but found that I couldn't climb it and take my rifle with me. Willis saw my difficulty and shouted to me that I couldn't make it, and so I abandoned the attempt and ran back toward him.

"The bear was following me, and Willis started back into the brush. I called to him not to do that, but to stand in the open and wait for me. He halted, and when I got alongside we both turned and raised our rifles. When the bear saw that we were standing our ground, he stopped, looked at us a moment and then turned and shuffled back into the brush. He was so big and looked so formidable that we concluded to let him go unmolested, rather relieved, in fact, that we were let out of the scrape so easily.

"We made our way back to camp with some caution and decided that we would get up a crowd and go bear hunting the next day. When we told our adventure Green was very hilarious at my expense and kept reminding me of the brave things I had said coming across the plains. He was so everlastingly tickled with his joke that he sat up all that night to guy me about my running away from a bear. I told him I would show him all the bear he wanted to see the next day and give him a chance to try his own nerves.

"The next day five of us went to look for bear, and we struck them thick before we got to the place where Willis and I found so much sign. Willis and I took the upper side of a patch of brush, and Green and the other two skirted the lower edge. An old grizzly and two cubs, startled by some noise made by the other fellows, jumped out of the brush on our side and we fired at them. My bullet struck one near the shoulder, and Willis hit the dam in the belly. They all turned and ran down through the brush toward the rest of the crowd and got out of our range.

"The noise made by them in running through the brush stirred up another squad, and when the shooting began down below five bears came tearing out on our side to get out of the way. Willis raised his rifle and pulled the trigger, but luckily the cap failed to explode. The five turned as soon as they saw us and ran in another direction. I was going to shoot one in the rump, but Willis stopped me, saying that we had our hands full without inviting any more bears to join in the scrimmage. Before those five bears got out of sight three more broke cover and joined them, and for a moment there were eleven grizzly bears, young and old, in sight from where I stood. Eight of them ran away and the original three kept us all busy for the best part of the afternoon.

"For some time the other three men had all the fun, while Willis and I stood guard on our side of the thicket and watched the performance. The old bear would stand up and look over a patch of brush to locate her enemy, and somebody would give her a shot. She would drop to all-fours and gallop around to where she saw the man last, and he would run around the other side and reload. The cubs were half-grown—big enough to be dangerous—and the boys had to watch out for them while dodging about.

"I got even on Green that afternoon. He had forgotten to bring any caps, and after his first shot he could do nothing but dodge around the brush and keep out of the way. One of the bears was after him and he had to step lively. While he was waiting to see which way the bear was coming next he made motions with his hand, pointing to the nipple of his rifle, to indicate that he wanted caps. I saw what he meant, but instead of going to him to supply him with caps I stood still and laughed at him, and applauded his running when the bear chased him. That made him furious, and he yelled that if he had a cap he'd take a shot at me.

"After two or three hours of dodging about, every man taking a shot whenever he got a chance, one of the cubs keeled over and the dam and the other cub retreated into the thickest part of the brush patch.

"We consulted and decided that if we killed the other cub next the dam might quit and get away, whereas if we killed the dam the cub probably wouldn't leave her, and we'd bag the whole outfit. One of the party crawled cautiously into the thicket and presently he fired. Then he called to me to come in, and when I crawled up to him he said: 'I've killed the cub by mistake, but the old one is lying badly wounded on the other side of a little open spot, and you can get a splendid shot at the butt of her ear while I back out and reload.'

"He backed out and I crawled up and took his place. There was the old bear about ten yards away, lying down and bleeding from a great many wounds. She seemed to be nearly exhausted and out of breath. I was in the act of raising my rifle to take aim at her head when she caught sight of me, and suddenly sprang up and rushed at me. She was almost upon me in two jumps, and I thought I was in for a bad time of it. I had no time to aim, but just pushed out my rifle instinctively and fired in her face. The bullet struck her in the mouth and the pain caused her to stop, wheel around and make a rush through the chaparral in the opposite direction. Such a shot as that from a Winchester express would have blown off the whole roof of her head, but my bullet, as I found later, tore through her tongue, splitting it to the root, and stopped when it struck bone.

"When she broke out of the brush on the other side three of the boys fired into her and she fell dead. We looked her over and found more than thirty bullets in her. We had been shooting at her and dodging her in the brush from eleven o'clock in the forenoon to after three o'clock, and she had caved in from sheer exhaustion and loss of blood, not from the effects of any single bullet.

"We packed the three carcasses into Sonora that night and a butcher named Dodge offered to cut them and sell the meat without charge to us if we would let him have the bears at his shop. That was the first bear meat ever taken into Sonora, and everybody in the camp wanted a piece. In the morning there was a line of men at Dodge's shop like the crowd waiting at the theater for Patti tickets. Men far down the line shouted to Dodge not to sell the meat in big pieces, but to save slices for them. The meat sold for one dollar a pound. Everybody got a slice, and we got five hundred dollars for our three bears.

"One of our crowd was so elated over the profits of bear hunting that he started out alone the next day to get more grizzly meat. He didn't come back, and the boys who went out to look for him found his body, covered up with leaves and dirt, in the edge of a clump of brush. His skull had been smashed by a blow from a grizzly's paw."—Wawona (Cal.) Letter, in San Francisco Examiner.

NO GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Actuality Sacrificed to Please the Vanity of Men as Well as Women.

"There are no more photographs these days," said a fashionable New York maker the other day as the talk turned to posing before the camera. "Why not?" "Vanity first, style second, vanity third." "Then a woman does not care for a likeness?" "She does—sometimes, but not often; not when she is going to give the card to the man from whom she expects a proposal, or to any stylish relations, or, indeed, when she is intending it for her parlor table." "You make a specialty of women's work?" "I do. And I assure you, in confidence of course, that you would be thunderstruck if you could notice the difference between the real physical characteristics of the customer who goes in and the finished product as we place it on the counter for her in a few days ready for some purpose of society." "How about the men?" "I am glad you spoke of it. Do not think the women are alone. They are vain, I'll admit, but it is my impression that the male customers are even more fastidious. A man is a hard critter to suit, even at best. He will stand and expect about twice as much flattery as a woman, bless her dear soul." "You would rather shoot a woman, then?" "By all odds. Give me the woman customer, with all her vanities and foibles, for she is much easier to suit, provided, always, we flatter her a trifle. But the men are not satisfied even with wholesale flattery. Vanity has thus killed our art." "Killed by vanity?" "Yes, dead as a door nail."

Hunting Truffles.

Truffles, so dearly prized by gourmands in France, are worth to the man who finds them one dollar a pound. Hogs are largely utilized in hunting them. As soon as the pig takes the root of the fungus into his mouth he is dealt a sharp blow across the nose and drops the truffle, when it is bagged by the hunter. Recently dogs have been trained to perform the duties instinctive to pigs.

AN OLD MAN'S DREAMS.

Here, where bright fortune's smile is on me beaming,
And climes around me every luxury,
A grayhound on the Turkish rug is dreaming,
Great works of art upon the walls I see.
But yet while o'er these rarities I ponder,
And smoke my pipe, I quite forget the charm;
My thoughts as lightly as the smoke-wreaths wander
Away unto my boyhood on the farm.

Here, I have volumes in that case of cedar,
Their choicest pages interest me not
One-tenth as much as did the old Fourth Reader
I used to scan beneath the [illegible] spot.
Here, if I quaff a fragrant sip of sherry,
It only makes my fancy [illegible]
Back to the [illegible] where I, a schoolboy merry,
Drank from the bosom of the wayside spring.

Here oft I sit by poverty untortured,
Here oft I pause without a care or frown,
And dream about that sweet, shady orchard
Where [illegible] down.
Where oft the plum I covered with lazy paces,
Or ate the grapes [illegible] more.
And think about the dear, smile-tanned faces—
Faces, alas! that I shall see no more.

Yes, in the smoke I see a lovely vision—
A dainty landscape stretching far away;
A snowy cot, vine-screened, in fields elysian,
And, at the door, a [illegible], fresh and gray.
Ah! all the show of wealth about me beaming
Has not for me the sweet and [illegible] charm
I feel when with my pipe I'm idly dreaming
About my boyhood on the happy farm.
—R. K. Munkittrick, in N. Y. Ledger.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

An Elephant Hunter's Perilous Adventure in India.

Many of the British officers of the sepoy regiments are mighty nimrods, and some of the most exciting and hair-breadth escapes by field and flood have been among their experiences. Some years ago, among the officers of a regiment of the Royal Bengal infantry, was Maj. Stevenson, a bluff old Scotchman who paid equal attention to Alsopp's or Bass' bottled ale and the pursuit of the mighty game, with which British Burmah, where he was then stationed, abounded. And although his devotion to the bottle had rendered him corpulent almost to obesity, he still delighted as much as ever in hunting, and his hand was as firm, his aim as true, as in his best days. One bright cool morning in the month of February, the most perfect month in all the Burmese year, the old major was encamped on the banks of a small tributary of the great Sittang river, whither he had journeyed by boat on one of his numerous hunting trips. For some reason his Hindoo cook was slower than usual in preparing the major's rice and curry, and after giving the lazy fellow a genuine Scotch blessing, the major concluded to take a light ride and see if he could not pick up a jungle fowl for dinner while his breakfast was cooking.

His camp was under a huge banyan tree, which formed part of the fringe of jungle, extending for a few rods in width along either side of the little stream that has been mentioned. Beyond this fringe the broad rice or "paddy" fields stretched away, level as a floor, to a steep range of hills several miles distant. The rice had all been harvested and the plains were bare, save where numerous clumps of the elephant bamboo were dotted over the surface. These giant bamboos are a foot or more in diameter at the base, and frequently tower to a height of more than one hundred feet, and as they grow in compact groves, so close together as to be impenetrable to anything larger than a bird or a snake, and covering but a limited circle of ground, they resemble at a distance gigantic shocks of grain, except that they are crowned with great masses of the quivering bamboo foliage with which Japanese art has made us familiar.

The major skirted along the outer edge of the jungle for quite a distance without hearing or seeing anything in the shape of game, and was about retracing his steps to his camp, when he heard, at a short distance ahead, the crow of a jungle cock and immediately made all haste toward the sound.

Now, be it known that the major's hunting ground was one of the most frequented haunts in all Burmah for wild elephants. Indeed, it was a knowledge of this fact that had made our doughty nimrod choose this particular region for his present excursion, and it was his purpose to make search for this royal game as soon as his breakfast was dispatched. But when the major hunted elephants he carried a heavy Westly Richards, throwing an ounce ball of hardened lead, and he had trailers and native hunters to assist him. The little rifle, now in his hand, was a mere popgun compared to his great "elephant gun," and carried perhaps sixty or seventy to the pound.

Intent on getting a shot at the jungle fowl, the major hastened along and had almost reached the spot where in his mind he had decided that he would sight the still crowing jungle cock, when to his great disgust he found his track crossed by a deep nullah or ravine cut into the soft soil by the flood during the rainy season. Cursing his luck he searched along the edge of the ravine for a short distance until he found a spot where, with infinite effort and loss of breath, he managed to lower himself into the nullah on one side and raise himself to the level of the plain beyond.

As he straightened himself up, mopping the perspiration from his flushed face, he heard a slight noise, apparently proceeding from a clump of bamboo close by, and, turning to see what caused it, found himself face to face with one of the largest bull elephants he had ever seen. The bull evidently meant business, for, with trunk elevated and whistling like a locomotive, he instantly charged the astonished major. There was no chance to retreat, or time to think what was best to be done; but, more by force of instinct than reason, the major threw his little rifle to his shoulder and pulled the trigger, firing square into the face of the enraged brute now fairly towering above him.

Firing that shot was the last conscious act of the major's for some time. His cook had the breakfast ready, and had grown as cross as the major himself as he saw the food being spoilt by getting cold. The native trackers and hunters had gathered, and were waiting impatiently for the major's return so that they could begin the day's hunt, but still the major did not appear. At last his men became alarmed at his continued absence, and set out to find him. It was an easy matter for the practiced trailers to follow the major's track, and in a short time they turned an angle of the jungle, and saw a sight that fairly froze the blood in their veins and for a moment rendered them, old hunters as they were, motionless and speechless.

There before them, on the farther bank of the nullah, which they had now reached, lay the major flat on his back, with his head hanging over the sharp edge of the ravine, with his eyes closed and the blood oozing from his nostrils, to all appearances dead; while immediately above him, with one huge tusk thrust far into the ground on either side, directly under the arms of the unfortunate hunter, and with a great knee pressing close against the major's ribs on each of his fat sides, was what seemed to the horror stricken natives the largest elephant in all Burmah, evidently as dead as elephants ever get to be. In the very center of the huge forehead was the little hole made by the major's bullet, and a stream of dark blood trickled slowly down on to the prostrate form held in such a tight grip beneath.

The natives quickly recovered their wits and went actively to work to remove the dead body of their master from its terrible position. This was no small task, for the danger was great that if they dug the bank of the nullah away the ponderous carcass above would topple over and crush the body out of all semblance to humanity. However, they began carefully loosening the soil under their master's shoulders, first cutting several heavy props and "shoring up" the elephant with them as best they could. As they loosened the terrible pinch which the ponderous brute had on the major's lungs the faithful fellows were overjoyed to hear a low groan proceed from his lips, and redoubled their efforts for his release. It was a difficult job, but they successfully executed it, and, making a litter of bamboo poles, they carried the still unconscious major back to his camp, leaving two coolies to chop out the magnificent pair of tusks of the elephant.

It was many a day before the gallant major was able to indulge his taste for field sports again. Three or four of his ribs had been broken by the terrible vise in which they had been held. His right arm was fractured, and various minor hurts rendered his recovery slow. However, he ultimately took the field again, and lived to lay low many a lordly elephant and prowling tiger before the [illegible] gathered him to his fathers, and to his latest day he kept the pair of great tusks that had so nearly caused his death, and told the story of the closest shave, probably, that ever elephant hunter passed through and lived to tell about.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DEATH RODE IN THE WAGON.

An Incident of the Shotgun Quarantine in Texas.

With a red, hazy shimmer the western prairie seethed and quivered in the heat of the late summer sun. Tired birds with dusty wings panted beside the sandy beds of dead rivers, thirst-crazed cattle moaned weakly at the roots of dying cottonwoods, and the brazen sun glared over the desert.

A covered wagon drawn by two oxen slowly clanked along the road. A fiery-eyed man with sunken cheeks and bony fingers sat at the front driving. An emaciated woman, wan and ghostly, lay within, her eyes resting upon him, her hands feebly caressing a babe. Behind her, their bare, bony limbs crossed in the last death struggle, lay two other children—a girl of perhaps fifteen and a boy a year younger. As the wagon crashed across a sandbed in the run of a winter stream, a board nailed to a cottonwood on the bank caught the woman's gaze, but her dim, glazed eyes could not decipher the words it bore. She glanced toward her husband.

"Thirteen miles," he groaned.

"To-night?" she whispered.

"Yes, Lucy," he said, and, bending tenderly, kissed her.

For even these dying outcasts of the desert could kiss each other. Grim death rode with them, his yellow-fever hue rested upon their parched skins, but love was also there—stronger even than death.

And slowly the plague craft trundled onward toward the nearest town, where the man and woman hoped to obtain water and medical assistance. She, for the baby; he, for her.

It was dark when they came within sight of the town, and he, knowing the way, drove directly for the public well.

"Halt!" cried a voice. "Are you from Brownsville?"

But the hollow-eyed, specter-like driver heeded not.

"This is quarantine," said the voice, and a gunlock clicked ominously in the soft, hot night air. "Halt or I'll fire!"

But the specter-like driver heeded not.

Two fierce flashes pierced the darkness and the weary oxen started forward as the succeeding reports boomed heavily across the plains.

The scent of water was in their nostrils and soon they were quaffing deeply from the trough beside the public well. And the gaunt driver neither moved nor spoke. The woman was silent.

The weary oxen trudged on beyond the town, and sunrise found them plodding onward.

All day the western prairie seethed and quivered in the red, hazy glare of the late summer sun, and the plague-wagon with its load of dead crept onward. Great droning flies crawled about the faces of the silent voyagers, and dusty-winged vultures hovered above. One gaunt, red-beaked old fellow for a time rode on the seat beside the specter-driver, then, growing bolder, plunged back into the depths of the wagon.

And the heavy wagon slowly clanked and creaked along the road.—Chicago Tribune.

Slavery in New York.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Gazette of September 4, 1732: "Just arrived from Great Britain and are to be Sold on board the Ship Alice and Elizabeth, Capt. Paine Commander, several likely Welch and English Servant Men, most of them Tradesmen. Whoever inclines to purchase any of them may agree with said Commander, or Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant, at Mr. Hazard's, in New York, where also is to be sold several Negro Girls and a Negro Boy, and likewise good Cheshire cheese."

A Persian Tidbit.

In Persia lambs a week old and weighing only a few pounds are roasted whole and stuffed with dates, raisins, chestnuts, pistachios and almonds. Sherbet in large china bowls is always served at dinner. It consists of fruit sirups or eau sucree, it is usually iced, and is drunk from large wooden spoons.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - JULY 1, 1892.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI STEVENSON, Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Congressman at Large.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

For Supreme Judge.
CRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

For Electors at Large.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WILSON, Allegheny.

For District Electors.
Samuel G. Thompson,
Adam S. Conway,
W. Redwood Wright,
John O. James,
James Duffey,
S. W. Trimmer,
Azur Lathrop,
Thomas Chalfant,
P. H. Strubinger,
Joseph D. Orr,
Andrew A. Payton,
Michael Liebel,
J. K. P. Hall.
Clement R. Wainright,
Charles H. Lafferty,
George R. Guss,
William Molan,
Charles D. Breck,
Samuel S. Leiby,
F. C. Hipple,
W. D. Hummelright,
H. B. Piper,
Charles A. Fagan,
John D. Braden,
Thomas McDowell,

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
L. D. WOODRUFF.
(Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.)
For Senate,
GEORGE E. CONRAD.
(Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Senatorial Conference.)
For Assembly,
S. W. ALLEN.
JAMES J. THOMAS.
For Prothonotary.
J. C. DARBY.
For Register and Recorder.
D. A. McGOUGH.
For District Attorney.
F. J. O'CONNOR.
For Poorhouse Director.
RAPHAEL HITE.
For Surveyor.
H. SCANLAN.

CLEVELAND and Stevenson will sweep the country in November.

THE employees of the Catasauqua rolling mills will be subjected to a reduction of 15 per cent. after July 1, and the McKinley tariff is in full blast.

HON. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated at the Democratic convention at Chicago, on Thursday afternoon for Vice President, on the first ballot.

THE committee appointed to notify the Democratic nominees of their selection has chosen July 11 as the date. Congresssman Wilson, of West Virginia, has been made chairman of the committee.

THE iron barons of Pittsburg are determined to make a cut in the wages of their employes of from 20 to 40 per cent. They will however protect American industry by a liberal contribution to the Republican campaign fund and the American workmen ought to be satisfied.

REPRESENTATIVE W. RUSH GILLAN of Franklin county, has resigned as member of the Soldiers' Orphan Investigation committee, because he does not think there is any intention of making a thorough investigation of the management of the Soldier's Orphan Schools of the state.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on Wednesday appointed John W. Foster, of Indiana, as secretary of state, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Secretary Blaine. The Senate immediately after the reception of the nomination went into executive session and confirmed the appointment.

BY what system of justice has the government the right to tax one class of people for the benefit of another? To tax the farmer that the manufacturer may thrive? To tax the laborer that the capitalist may go to making tin plates with large profits? Taxation under the McKinley bill is simply robbing one class of people for the benefit of another, and should be struck down.

THE third party is an object of unusual interest just now. If it materializes it will threaten one party in one state and the other in another, with the loss of electoral votes necessary to a choice. Each parfy would like to see it active in the enemy's territory, but depreciates its activity elsewhere. The third party men thus become political factors of much larger importance than the size of their party would make them under ordinary circumstances.

THE design for the proposed souvenir half dollar to commemorate the Columbian exposition has been made, and a proof-piece will soon be struck off. The coin will be silver, and will be coined from old silver dollars instead of bullion. A copy of the design is to be seen at the United States mint in Philadelphia. On one side of the coin is the administration building at Chicago, fronting the lake. On the other side will be a head of Columbus, taken from Ricous' portrait of the discoverer, now lying in the Queen's library, at Madrid. Suititable inscriptions, indicating the purpose of the coin, will be engraved upon it.

THE Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, until now a few railroads, nonresident aliens—individual and corporate—possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates—alien and domestic—and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.—*From the Democratic platform.*

WE denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into home consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Snce the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prospeity to the country since that tariff went into operation and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that of restrictive taxation against importations of foreign products in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita, and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff. We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government and honestly and economically administered.—*From the Democratic platform.*

THE Democratic county committee met on Monday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Ed. T. McNeelis. Slater W. Allen, and John E. Strayer, both of Johnstown, were placed in nomination, and on the first ballot Mr. Allen was nominated, the vote standing 25 for Allen to 12 for Strayer. A resolution endorsing the nominations made by the national convention was then read and adopted when the committee adjourned.

The Johnstown *Democrat* of Tuesday gives the following history of Mr. Allen:

Slater W. Allen, who was nominated for the Assembly yesterday, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1851, and in 1859 came to this county with his father, John F. Allen, who is well known among the older and middle aged residents of southern Cambria county as a successful school teacher and who now resides with his son in the Fifth ward. Slater received his education by attending the public schools in this vicinity and studying under his father's instruction.

Some years prior to 1880 the family removed to Mifflintown, Juniata county, where Mr. Allen studied law, under the Hon. E. D. Parker, and was admitted to the bar of that county. In the year mentioned the family returned to Cambria county and Mr. Allen was for three years cashier for Wood, Morrell & Company, in their grocery department. Since that time he has been in business for himself in the Fifth ward, where he resides.

Mr. Allen is married to a daughter of Mr. Stephen Stutzman, of Upper Yoder township. He has always been a steadfast Democrat, as has been his father. The Democrats of Cambria county will find in him an earnest candidate, and one who, if elected, will represent the county with credit in the General Assembly.

THE Pittsburg *Leader* with candid alarm, says the Philadelphia *Record*, calls upon the heavy protected iron manufacturers in Pittsburg "for the sake of the Republican national ticket" to forbear insisting upon "a pauper reduction of wages." "There can be no doubt of it," the *Leader* goes on to say, "as to the workingman's honest belief that the Republican party keeps up his wages, and that, if his wages go down while a national campaign is in progress, the Republican party is to blame for breaking its pledges."

The *Leader* seems to be more solicitous about the effects of a reduction on the campaign than its effects upon the welfare of workers. But the true lesson of the present condition of affairs in Pittsburg will not have been learned until the workingmen shall have heen convinced that there is no surety to high wages as a result of high tariffs. In selling their labor the workingmen have a yearly battle of rates with their ememployers, and they get the market rates without reference to high tariffs. The pretense of "protection to labor" is a fraud, and has always been a fraud. The tariff gives protection to the manufacturer without any guarantee that he shall divide his bounty with his employees. They are obliged to make the best terms they can and to resort to such expedients for self protection as the unending contest between those who buy labor and those who have it to sell have in the course of time suggested. The bold attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the workingman until after election should not succeed.

THE Allentown rolling mills on Monday reduced puddlers' wages from $5.80 to $3.30 per ton, and the pay of other employes, except laborers, proportionately. Three hundred men are affected and yet the people stand the McKinley tariff for the purpose of protecting the workingmen's wages. The tariff is a fraud.

The Candidates.

Grover Cleveland is now 55 years of age, having been born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. He was the fifth of the nine children of the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Cleveland's mother was Annie Neal, the daughter of an Irish merchant in Baltimore. His great grandfather was Dr. Aaron Cleveland, a graduate of Harvard and an Episcopal minister in Philadelphia, where he was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, in whose house he died in 1757.

His education was obtained in the common schools and academy at Fayettville, N. Y., serving part of the time as clerk in a country store at $50 per year. After the death of his father at Holland Patent he went to New York City, and for two years was an underteacher in a blind asylum. At the end of that time he concluded to quit teaching, and, leaving New York, went to Buffalo, where he secured a position as office boy and a chance to study law in the law office of Rogers, Brown & Rogers. He was paid about $3.50 a week for his services until he was admitted to the bar in 1859. After his admission to the bar he continued with his preceptors for four years, which, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie, which position he filled with ability for a period of three years. He was nominated by the Democratic county convention in 1865 for district attorney and was defeated. He was chosen sheriff of Erie county in 1870.

In November 1881, Mr. Cleveland was nominated and elected mayor of Buffalo on a reform platform and carried on his administration on reform lines, obtaining such prominence as to commend him to the notice of Daniel Manning and other party leaders who had come into power under Tilden. In 1882 he was nominated for governor and was elected by a majority of 162,845 over Charles J. Folger, Republican nominee. During his administration he had frequent contests with Tammany and vetoed a number of its measures. In 1884 he was presented by the party organization of his state as a candidate for president. The delegation to Chicago was instructed for him, although he had the opposition of Tammany Hall. The Tammany delegates made a vigorous contest against the unit rule, but an amendment to the rules providing that the votes of the delegates in case of a difference should be recorded in accordance to their individual preferences was voted down, 332 to 462. He was nominated on the second ballot, his chief competitor being Bayard.

The presidential election occured on the 4th of November, resulting in the casting of 219 electoral votes for Cleveland and Hendricks and 182 for Blaine and Logan—majority for Cleveland, 37. The popular vote was 4,848,334 for James G. Blaine, 4,914,017, for Grovar Cleveland, 133,825 for Gen. B. F. Butler (People's party) and 151,809 for J. P. St. John (Prohibition)—a Democratic plurality of 62,683.

On June 2nd, 1886, he married Miss Frances Folsom.

He was renominated for the presidency in 1888, on a tariff reform platform, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who carried New York and Indiana against him and won.

A. E. Stevenson who is the nominee for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, was born in Kentucky in 1835, but has been a resident of Bloomington, Ill., since 1852, where he began practicing law in 1858. The law firm of Stevenson & Ewing is one of leading repute in the state. Mr. Stevenson has held various political offices, and in 1874 was elected to Congress by a majority of 1,200 in a district which had 3,000 Republican majority.

He was appointed first assistant postmaster-general under President Cleveland, which office he filled with ability. During his term he was strongly in favor of removing Republican postmasters and appointing Democrats in their stead wherever it could be done consistently with good service. He was a delegate-at-large to the convention which nominated him, and up until the time his name was presented he acted at chairman of the Illinois delegation.

Tammany Will Work for the Ticket.

Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany, pledges the vote of that organization to Cleveland. Speaking of the ticket he says: "We will support Cleveland just as heartily as we would have supported Hill. We are Democrats and when we are for a man we are for him. Why should anyone doubt our loyalty to the ticket?" "The nomination of Stevenson pleases us," said Lieutenant Governor Sheehan. "We favor him because he is a good Democrat. When he was first assistant postmaster general he was for turning out every Republican and putting a Democrat in his place. We like that kind of a man. The New York delegation will go home to work loyally for the ticket and so will I."

Killed in Court.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Max Clerget, aged 18, who had just plead guilty of criminal assault upon Sarah Devin, was shot and killed in the general sessions court this morning by the girl's brother, Edward Devin. The murderer was promptly arrested. Sarah Devin was Clerget's sister-in-law. The outrage was committed June 18 at 543 East Fifteenth street. Clerget was arrested the same day. Judge Martine was trying another case when Clerget was brought to the bar to plead to the incictment against him. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was being led away when Devin rushed forward and shot him dead. The utmost excitement prevailed and the scene was dramatic in the extreme.

Upper Mississippi Floods.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 28. Families and stock in the flooded Mississippi Valley near here are in danger with the raging river twenty miles wide. Mills have closed and floatable property has had to be anchored. At Keokuk the the flood is 18.4 feet, the highest yet reached. At Warsaw, Ill., it is now four inches higher than it was during the May flood, and at Rock, Island, Ill., the height of the waters is the greatest ever known. A large portion of the city is inundated and 200 families have been driven from their homes, while the neighboring town of Milan is in the midst of the sea.

Whitney and Harrity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Both Whitney and Harrity have been practically tendered the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, but both have been reluctant to accept and each has desired the appointment of the other. It is now probable that Whitney will consent to accept the chairmanship if Harrity consents to take the laboring one, as it is the chairman of the executive committee that is charged with the details of the contest. It is likely that Harrity will do so.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Three Chances Now.

This year, in considering probabilities, the Democratic party has three chances to win where it had one chance four years ago.

In the first place its chances of carrying New York are greater than they were in 1888. If it succeeds in this and in carrying the states that were Democratic in 1888, and if Indiana goes Democratic as it is quite sure to go, the Democratic candidate will receive 226 electoral votes or 3 more than a majority.

In the second place, if New York goes Republican its lost 36 votes may be made up from Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa. These states cast 67 electoral votes, and they went Democratic or at least anti-Republican in 1890. They have Congress 29 Democratic, 14 Republican and 7 Farmers' Alliance representatives. Morever, from 4 to 6 votes are expected from Michigan. Clearly New York is not this year, as it was in 1888, the only fighting ground for 36 electoral votes.

In third place, these five states and Minnesota, with its 9 electoral votes, may be carried by the Farmers' Alliance. Giving New York to the Republicans the electoral vote would then stand as follows: Democrats, 190, Republicans, 179; Farmers' Alliance 75.

As the necessary majority of the Electoral College is 223, such a division of the vote would throw the election into the present House of Representatives, and the Democratic candidate would be chosen by a large majority of the states voting as units.

Prospects Better than in '88.

There will be 444 votes in the Electoral College this year, so that the successful candidate must secure at least 223. The "solid South" casts 159, and despite the talk about two or three of these states being doubtful, nobody whose judgment is worth anything doubts that the Force bill issue will carry every one for the Democratic candidate. New Jersey's ten may be counted with equal confidence on the same side. The Detroit *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ of Michigan, admits that the Democrats will get at least four votes from that state. This makes 173 that may be called "sure." Connecticut and Indiana would add six and fifteen respectively, making 184, and New York's thirty-six would carry the total up to 230, or seven more than a majority. The Republicans are relatively better off than before by reason of the admission of the new states and the changes in older states caused by the reapportionment, but the combination of 1876 and 1884 would carry the day in 1892. There are chances for Cleveland this year in other states which no Democratic candidate has had in previous years. and it is possible that he might lose New York and still carry the country, but in all probability New York will again be, as so often before, "the pivotal state."—*Evening Post.*

Crash of Death.

HARRISBURG, June 25,—A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad last night, resulting in the death of eleven persons. The train is due here at 12:10 A. M. The second section of the train, No. 9, ran into the first section east of Dock street bridge, in South Harrisburg. Fifteen persons are now in the hospital here, all more or less seriously hurt. The second section of the train was behind time and was running to make it up. The trains were telescoped and the engineers and firemen of both trains escaped unhurt.

The engineer of the second section saw the signal too late to stop his train. His engine ran half way through the Pullman sleeper of the first section. It was here that eleven persons were killed. The dead were removed to the dead house and in the heavy rain the wounded were removed to the hospital.

Floods near Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE, June 28.—A terrific hail storm passed over Center county yesterday afternoon and wrought great destruction. A cloudburst on Logan's branch broke the dam at Mann's ax works and a great flood is running, carrying with it bridges and everything movable in its course. Hail stones as large as hickory nuts broke the windows, cut down the growing corn and wheat, and in many cases ruined the fruit crops.

The lightning which accompanied the storm was particularly destructive. Several buildings near here were struck, among them the large frame barn of the Gentzell Bros., which was entirely destroyed with all its contents. It is still raining, and if it continues through the night great destruction to the lands along the Bald Eagle valley is feared.

Where the Earth Yawns.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., June 28.—Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of Taylorsville, four miles west of this place. A broad crack in the earth has taken place, extending for a distance of three-fourths of a mile and residents are moving their household effects to a place of safety, expecting each minute to see the earth fall in, carrying their homes with it. The crack follows a large vein of coal which has been worked out by the Taylorsville colliery and the pillars of coal which were left standing as a support to the roof or surface have now been robbed or taken out and the entire top, as far as the pillars have been robbed, is preparing to cave in. Many homes are in danger of being engulfed with the fall which is sure to take place and at any moment.

A Tree of Contradictions.

BELLAIRE, O., June 28.—F. G. Cunningham, near South Olive, Noble county, has a cherry tree that is a curiosity. It is about twenty years old, is a foot through and has three forks. Two of these forks bear early cherries, the other fork bears very late ones. When the early ones are ripe and gone the late ones are not half grown. On the forks of the tree limbs put out that grow early cherries, and on the forks that grow early ones limbs put out that grow late ones. Standing off and looking at the foliage, a distinct difference is noted in the shape and color of the leaves. The story is a big one, but the proof to the non-believer is to go and see it. Thousands have come for miles to see this strange tree and it has never been grafted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The state fair will likely be held in Lancaster this fall.

—The Czar of Russia is the largest individual landowner in the world. The area of his possessions is far greater than that of the entire republic of France.

—Horticulturists tell us that the orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of the common wild cherry. Its evolution is due to 1,200 years of cultivation.

—As far as can be calculated the average length of life, which is computed in the seventeenth century to have been 13 years, was in the eighteenth increased to 20, and in the nineteenth to 36. Men used to be considered old wnen they passed 60.

—Five charges of criminal libel have been entered against William F. Jordan, publisher of the Harrisburg *Telegram*, by residents of Perry county, who claim they were libeled in correspondence from New Bloomington. Bail was entered in each case.

—Miss Nora Shelter, a young woman residing in Williamsport was attacked Thursday night by three negroes who knocked her down with stones and then gagged her. In this helpless condition her person was brutally outraged. There is no clue to the identity of her fiendish assailants.

—Mrs. Michael Lehman's residence in Williamsport was struck by lightning on Monday afternoon and set on fire. The departmet responded but the flames were extinguished before their arrival. George W. Harder's home near the Lehman house was also struck and slightly damaged.

—The great painting of the Chicago fire, which was on exhibtion opposite the Wigwam during the recent Democratic convention, cost that city $250,000. Nearly 4,000 pounds of paint and oils were required for the picture. The work, if it had been done by one man would have required over 20 years to complete.

—A disastrous wreck was occasioned by a run in at the west end of Long Siding, some three miles east of Huntingdon, about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning destroying of two locomotives and some twenty-two cars, delaying travel for over six hours. None of the employes on either train were injured.

—The Chinese, not withstanding the fact that they eat the flesh of the dog and esteem it a great delicacy, honor their dogs more highly and take better care of them than any other race of people. In every large Chinese city there is a workman whose sole trade is that of making coffins for departed canines.

—When E. S. Dann, the treasurer of the National Savings bank, of Buffalo, was learned to be a defaulter, the amount of his steal was fixed at $32,000. Two hundred thousand dollars, it is now supposed, will about cover the amout. Not only has Dann robbed the depositors, but he has even cleaned out the accounts of the directors and trustees.

—A place for "visiting babies" at the World's Fair is under consideration, and a space is likely to be reserved near the women's building, on which a house may be erected for this purpose. Nurses trained to care for children will be put in charge, the mothers will get the children checked, and, with calm consciences, enjoy the tour of the grounds unhindered.

—A big swarm of bees has found a home between the ceiling and second floor of Isaac Connor's house, Newlin township, Chester county. Mr. Connor may later quietly extend a tube up through the ceiling plaster and tap the store of honey for table use in just as large or small quantities as desired. The flow of honey will be regulated with an ordinary spigot.

—Lennie James and Willie Wooley, of Milford Centre, Ohio, both about 12 years old, have been arrested for drowning George A. MacDonald, 6 years old. They enticed the little boy to the pool, took him into the water and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him. The water was about three feet deep. The two boys have been bound over to court for murder.

—A most singular disappointment awaited the heirs of the late Henry Warner, who died at Benton two months ago. Warner buried his money, and the hiding place was found after an unceasing search had been made. A pot was found buried in the cellar, but the rats had eaten all the money, which was in bank notes. It is supposed that the greedy rodents devoured over $3,000.

—A special to the Kansas City, Mo., *Star* from Joplin, Mo., says Elijah Lloyd, a directer of the First National Bank, committed sticide on Saturday morning in a shocking manner. He took a giant cartridge in his left hand, lighted the fuse with the right, and when it exploded the top of his head and left hand were blown off. Temporary insanity is supposed to have prompted the deed.

—A. B. Billings, of Chicago, who owns all the street railway lines in Memphis, has offered to wager $20,000 that Cleveland will be elected and that he will carry New York, Illinois and Wisconsin by large pluralities. Mr. Billings has heard that Senator Quay made the remark after hearing the result of the Chicago convention that he would wager $10,000 that Harrison would be re-elected He has telegraphed to the Pennsylvania Senator to put up.

—Annie Flynn, a servant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took desperate means to end her life. She made three attempts at suicide, the last proving successful. First she took landanum, but was saved. Then she drank a large quantity of horse liniment, which rendered her unconscious for about four hours. Then she poured oil all over her clothing, setting fire to it, and jumped from a second-story window, striking her head on the pavement. The cause of her conduct is unknown.

Subscribe Now.

With their usual appreciation of the demands of their patrons, Messrs. A. McDowell & Co. are still working hard to improve their fashion journals and to bring closer, if possible, in touch with Paris and its latest styles. With this end in view Mr. A. McDowell has just left for Europe intending fully to spare neither time nor money in adding new features to the firm's publications, "Paris Album of Fashion" and "La Mode de Paris;" with these two a premium is given to all for one year paying $3.50 in advance, in the form of a highly useful work, called "Dressmaking Simplified." These journals in conjunction with their others, "La Courturiere" and "La Mode," make a list of publications that are beyond competition, because their styles are not reproductions but originals made up in Paris and come out one month earlier than other fashion journals. Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 15th Street, New York, beg to call attention to the new and artistic covers they have had designed for their journals; these are the best work of their best artists, and we have no hesitation in saying that the contents of these journals being of such a very high class make the exceptionally fine covers very appropriate.

BALTZELLS'

NO matter what season of the year the Curtain Department, with its side issues of Table Spreads, Upholstery Goods, et al., is a place of busy activity and interest from the nature of the goods displayed. There are many entirely new things received this week, and none are old or shelf-worn.

$15.00 $15.00 $15.00 $15.00 $15.00	The very latest are elegant Chenille Portieres, in gray, blue and wildwood patterns and heavy knotted fringe; $15.00 a pair. Two styles.
$11.50 $11.50 $11.50 $11.50	Another style is the new blue, clouded with sage and tan colors, and very handsome; $11.50. Several styles.
$12.00 $12.00 $12.00	Many styles in plain Chenille are very elegant and desirable, and are selling at $5.00 to $12.00 a pair.
$ 3.50 $ 3.00 $ 3.50 $ 3.50	Our line of silk striped Curtains shows some extremely beautiful styles and delicate shadings, at $3.50 to $8.00 a pair.
$ 4.50 $ 4.50 $ 4.50	Beautiful patterns in Swiss are shown, a favorite summer drapery, at $4.50 and $5.00 a pair.
$ 3.50 $ 3.50 $ 3.50 $ 3.50	Antique is another deservedly popular Curtain, and our styles are very handsome, at $3.50, $4.88 and $6.24 a pair.
$ 5.00 $ 5.00 $ 5.00 $ 5.00	Nothing in that line exceeds the beauty of our Irish Point Curtains. Some choice patterns left at $5.00 to $18.50 a pair.
$ 3.50 $ 3.50 $ 3.50 $ 3.50	Brocaded Tapestry is a beautiful fabric at $3.50 a yard. We have three styles, all equally pretty and desirable.
$ 1.38 $ 1.38 $ 1.38 $ 1.38	Plain plushes, silk and mohair, are abundant in stock and in all the popular colors. They sell at $1.24 and $1.38 a yard.
$ 1.00 $ 1.00 $ 1.00 $ 1.00	Silk Tapestry is beautiful and the proper thing for thrones and curtains, and guaranteed to wash. Reduced to $1.00.
25c. 25c. 25c. 25c.	Florentine Drapery in cream grounds and colored figures, is a pretty fabric for summer uses, and only 25c. and 44c. a yard.
75c.	Nottinghams from 50c. a pair up.
75c. 75c. 75c. 75c.	Scrims at all prices, and Brussels Tambour at 50c., 60c. and 75c. a yard, are in endless styles and choice patterns.

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Special Values in Most Desirable Goods.

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PRINTED CREPONS,
23 inches wide, Cream Grounds with neat Sprays, Flowers and Figures—fast colors,
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BEDFORD CORDS
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Drap de Pampas, 32 inches wide, the choicest WASH FABRIC of the season,
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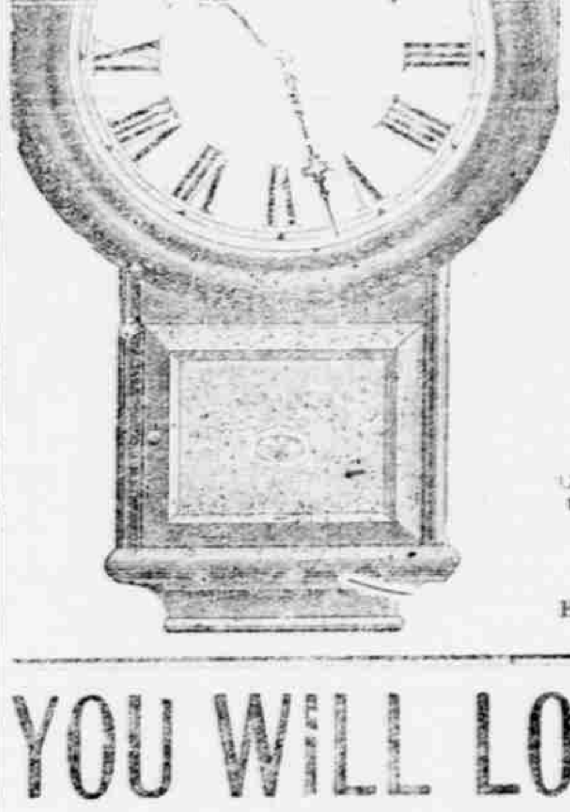

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 1, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Miss Sue Kinkead, of this place, visited Altoona, on Wednesday.

—The fourth of July orator will get in his work on Monday next.

—Mrs. Robert Scanlan, of this place, is visiting relatives in Indiana.

—Mr. J. E. Shields, of Loretto, was a visitor to Ebensburg, on Monday.

—Abel Lloyd Jr., of Penn station was visiting his parents here on Monday.

—A fantastic parade will be one of Ebensburg's attractions on the glorious 4th.

—Prof. John McCormick, of Summerhill township, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mrs. Rougham, of Leavenworth, Kan., is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. D. Kittell, of this place.

—On Monday last lightning killed a cow on the farm of Mr. Daniel J. Davis, in Cambria township.

—No paper next week—fourth of July you know, and all hands in the office want to vent their patriotism.

—Mr. T. H. Heist, of Maple Park, expects his house to be filled with visitors the week after the fourth.

—Don't forget the festival and ball at the Opera House, in this place, on the evenings of the 4th and 5th.

—Wild strawberries are now in season in some parts and are said to be plenty. They sell for ten cents per quart.

—Mr. Timothy Sheehan, one of Allegheny township's good citizens was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—In 1816 the ice was half an inch thick in May, frost and ice were common in June and also in July and August.

—Robert Stewart, ex-Associate Judge of Blair county, died at his home in Altoona on Wednesday, aged 61 years.

—Messrs. Barker Brothers have laid out a number of building lots on their land in the northeastern portion of the town.

—Mr. John Bowman and wife, of Grapeville, Pa., are visiting Mrs. B.'s parents in this place, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Dick.

—The school directors of this place, have retained Professor Gibson as principal of the Ebensburg schools for the ensuing year.

—Week after next Deputy County Treasurer M. D. Bearer will start on his annual pilgrimage through the county collecting taxes.

—It is said that a syndicate has purchased a portion of the T. L. Jones farm southwest of the borough line and will lay it out in lots.

—H. A. Englehart, deputy Register and Recorder, was in Johnstown on Friday on business connected with the Register's office.

—Bert Johnston, son of the late Judge Johnston, of this place, is home on his summer vacation, from attending school at Emmetsburg, Md.

—Mr. Morris Evans, of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting friends in Ebensburg and vicinity after an absence of seventeen years.

—The Supreme court has just decided that travelling doctors must, in addition to being registered, take out a county license. The license fee is $50.

—Mr. Martin Lutringer, brother of Mr. Tallie Lutringer, of this place, died at his home in Bennett Pa., on Thursday June 23, 1892, aged 62 years.

—Dr. Griffith, of this place, started to Kane on Tuesday afternoon to visit his brother, Hon. John Griffith, who is reported dangerously ill.

—Register and Recorder Blair and Deputy Treasurer M. D. Bearer, accompanied by their wives drove to Carrolltown for a short visit on Monday.

—Geo. W. Chambers, a tramp tailor and his wife were brought up from Johnstown on Saturday last and lodged in jail charged with larceny by bailee.

—A telegraph office has been opened in the passenger station at Cresson, Pittsburg division, with office called WX. To date from June 27, 1892.

—It is estimated that the Montgomery county school children will have deposited $5,000 in the school banks before this year's term of school has closed.

—H. D. Hoover has been appointed passenger, baggage and first-class freight agent at Portage, vice N. B. Westbrook, resigned. To date from July 1.

—The overhead bridge at Conemaugh, over the Pennsylvania railroad tracks has been completed and is now open for travel. It was thrown open on Tuesday.

—A. E. Benford has been appointed passenger, baggage and first-class freight agent at Summerhill, vice P. D. Hoover, transferred. To date from July 2, 1892.

—Rev. W. S. Jones, of Scranton, has accepted the call from the Congregational church in this place, and will assume the duties of pastor about the first of August.

—There was quite a hailstorm in some parts of the county on Monday afternoon. Ebensburg escaped it. In the vicinity of Wilmore and Cresson the ground was white with hail.

—Rev. Fathers Donnelly, of Hollidaysburg, and Ludden, of St. Augustine, are visiting Rev. Father Deasy, of this place, this week, assisting during the Forty Hours Devotion.

—Thomas Strayer, of Johnstown, was robbed of $800 on Wednesday by some [illegible]. The money was the last of his parents' estate, they having perished in the great flood.

—On Tuesday Mr. Richard Thomas, of Cambria township, was driveng past the railroad depot in this place, his horse became frightened at the cars and badly wrecked the buggy.

—There will be a picnic held at Ashville on July 4th and 5th for the benefit of the Catholic church at that place. All are cordially invited and a pleasant time promised to all who attend.

—A sample lot of ten cars of coal from Coalport will be manufactured into coke at the ovens of the Irvona Coal Company at [illegible]. We don't understand exactly what this means.—*Coalport Standard.*

—On Saturday last a game of base ball was played on the college grounds at Loretto between the college nine and a picked nine from Ebensburg. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 8 to 7 in favor of the Ebensburg nine.

—Mr. T. R. O'Hara, of the livery firm of O'Hara, Luther & Davis, of this place took up his abode at Cresson on Saturday last for the summer season. Mr. O'Hara will run the livery at Cresson this summer.

—The supervisors of Reade townsnip have lately done a great deal of much needed work on the public highway between Coalport and Flinton. The traveling public need no longer have fears of smashing their vehicles while driving over this road.

—At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, every department in the immense Carnegie steel works, at Homestead, Pa., was shut down throwing about 3,800 men out of employment. The shut down is caused by the refusal of the men to accept a reduction in wages.

—The school directors of Ebensburg borough at their meeting on Monday evening fixed the tax rate at 4 mills. Last year the rate was 13 mills but the valuation was considerably lower.

—Mrs. Jane Jones, widow of the late Daniel T. Jones, of Cambria township, is lying at the home of her son in law, John Jones (camp-hill), very ill, with but little prospect for her recovery. Mrs. Jones is about 88 years of age.

—Messrs. Johnston Buck & Co., bankers, of this place, will observe the Saturday half holliday from July 1st to September 1st. People having business with the bank will notice that they need not call on Saturday afternoons.

—The Carrolltown railroad station has been secured at a point near Charles Cain's, and the road from Carrolltown to the station will be commenced this week and will be completed in a short time. The right of way has been secured.—*Carrolltown News.*

—The steam tannery in this place will shut down next week for a period of one month or perhaps longer. The leather market is said to be in a depressed condition and this, together with some needed repairs being necessary is the cause of the stoppage.

—J. C. Stineman, S. W. Davis, J. C. Gates and S. D. Patterson are down on the Republican slate for office this fall. They are old feeders at the public crib but they have as good appetites as ever. The convention will parcel out the nominations among them.

—The large wholesale grocery firm of Ralston & Buzby in Altoona has gone to the wall. The Sheriff of Blair county closed the establishment on Wednesday on executions aggregating about $15,000. The liabilities are rated at about $25,000 with assets of about $12,000.

—Mr. James Westrich, of Carroll township, and Mr. L. A. Craver, of this place, started on Saturday last for St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa. Each of the gentleman has a sister in the convent at that place, and it was for the purpose of a visit to their sisters that the trip was taken.

—Chester county farmers are being plagued by a new pest. It is a small green bug, the shape of a potato bug, but only one-third the size, and attacks clover heads. On some stalks may be found a dozen of these bugs. They soon eat the heads off and the stalk at once dies.

—Best pocket map of this state ever made; 7 colors; in strong cover. All counties, rivers, railroads, postoffices. Correct to date. Fast seller. Agents wanted. Boys! girls! make money easy. Send 10c. for agent's sample copy to the Caxton Union room 7, 134 Water St. Pittsburg, Pa.

—The Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will this year take a trip to Scranton, over the famous gravity road from that place to Honesdale, thence to Albany, N. Y., and a sail down the river to New York City. They will start on July 11th and the trip will last until the 16th.

—While returning home from a visit to Carrolltown on Monday last, Mr. Thomas McNamara, of this place, and his little daughter were thrown out by the vehicle upsetting, but luckily escaped serious injury. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the straps of the neck-yoke.

—Saturday last the Saturday half holliday went into effect. The law allows banks to close at 12 o'clock noon on that day. Notes, checks, drafts, bills of exchange and all bankable paper due on that day or Sunday following must be paid or attended to before 12 o'clock noon on Saturday.

—On Saturday evening lightning struck the barn of Mr. Ross Orabaugh near New Washington, Burnside township Clearfield county, setting it afire and burning it and all the contents, together with one horse that Mr. Orabaugh had been plowing corn with up to the storm, when it had been put in the barn.

—Because a hen belonging to Farmer Steer of North Mahoning township, near Marion Center, this state, made her nest in an old barrel contatning several pounds of phosphate and hatched out her brood in 16 days, 5 days ahead of time, Mr. Steer thinks phosphate will help incubation as well as vegetation.

—Beech Creek engineers commenced work above Mahaffey this week. They are locating the line which will furnish an outlet for the Patton coal from LaJose. Some work has already been done on the upper end, in the way of connecting the new line with the Cambria & Clearfield.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—The School Directors Association of Cambria county met at the office of Superintendent Leech, in the court house, on Friday of last week with thirty-four directors present. After the discussion of a number of topics interesting to the friends of education the meeting adjourned until the 1st of December next.

—In last week's FREEMAN we mentioned the serious accident that befel Mr. James Brady in the Altoona yard on Thursday morning. He died a few hours afterwards in the Altoona Hospital. His remains were brought to his home in Munster township on Saturday and interred in St. Michael's cemetery at Loretto.

—The hot weather don'ts: Don't hurry, don't fret, don't watch the thermometer, don't take heating food or drink, don't wear starched clothing, don't be afraid of perspiring, don't seek a crowd, seek the sunny side of the street, don't talk about the weather. If you can't be comfortable, be as uncomfortable as you can.

—The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night without rest would be 428 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32¾ hours; cannon ball 21¾ hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little less than one-tenth of a second.

—The funeral of Geo. M. Reade Esq., of this place on Friday was largely attended, the obsequies being in charge of Oriental Commandery No. 61, of Johnstown, of which society the deceased was a member. The members of the bar were present in a body to pay the last tribute to the memory of their deceased fellow member of profession.

—In surveying the extension of the branch road the preliminary line crossed the clay pike twice about about a mile west of town. In locacing the road the line crossing the pike has been abandoned and the road will follow the stream from the old toll-gate, keeping on the right bank until Edward Owens' old dam is reached, where it crosses to the left.

—As we go to press we learn of the death of Hon. John Griffith, of Kane, Pa., which sad event occurred about noon to-day (Thursday.) Mr. Griffith was well known here being a son of the late Sheriff Thomas Griffth and a brother of Dr. Abner and Webster of this place. He was about 39 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. His remains will be interred at Kane, Pa.

—Deputy United States Marshal Christian Yerger on Friday went to Marie, Bedford county, and arrested Samuel Brown, charging him with having robbed the Woodbury postoffice on the night of April 18. Brown was brought to Altoona on Friday evening and given a hearing before United States Commissioner Ambrose. He was remanded to jail to await the convening of the United States Court.

—Our neighbor the *Mountaineer* copies the article in last week's FREEMAN on the overhead bridge at Cresson, but instead of crediting it to where it belonged, credits it the Johnstown *Tribune*.

—The jury at Hollidaysburg at 12 oclock Saturday night rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree in the case against James Morrello, an Italian, for killing Joseph Parisi, a fellow Italian, with a brick in a street in Altoona on May 8th last. Morello fled after the killing and was captured in Newark, N. J.

—An effort is being made to have a commission appointed to examine the dams throughout the State, many of which, it is said, are a menace to the communities in their vicinities, and liable to break at any time. There seems to be no doubt that the terrible catastrophe at Oil City and Titusville was due, like Johnstown's horror, to a defective dam, the result of criminal carelessness on the part of the builders.

—Here is a conundrum running something like this: Smith found a ten dollar gold piece lying in the road and gave it Brown to settle a meat bill; Brown gave it to Jones to pay a grocery account; Jones turned it over to Baker in payment of a balance due on lumber; Baker returned it to Smith in settlement of a note; Smith took it to the bank to deposit it, when the cashier threw it out as counterfeit. Now were those various debts paid?

—John Glasser and a companion named Bodenshotz, both boys about twelve years of age were sitting under a cherry tree near the former's home, in Croyle township, on Monday evening, when the tree was struck by lightning and the descending bolt caused the death of Glasser. Bodenshotz was badly stunned but came to after some time and was able to go home and report the accident. Young Glasser is the son of Mrs. Frederick Glasser, a widow woman, whose husband died a few years ago.

—Some extra carving was done at Altoona in the Brant House kitchen on Monday morning during the breakfast hour. Two of the waiters, William Dugan and Aaron Anderson, had a quarrel, when the former seized a carving knife and slashed Anderson across the cheek, inflicting an ugly wound that required about a dozen stitches to fix up. Anderson also received several cuts on his hands in endeavoring to protect himself. Dugan is a colored man and was taken to jail to answer for his assault.

—A sad drowning accident is reported from Peale, about eight miles from Philipsburg, Center county, Pa. An eight-year-old son of Frank Fuller and a fifteen-year-old daughter of Henry Mansell were crossing the Moshannon Creek at that place on a foot bridge. The little fellow was ahead, and, the stream being swollen, he became dizzy and fell in. The girl made an attempt to rescue the boy, but the turbulent waters were too much for her, and she was also swept down the stream, and both perished. Both bodies were recovered.

—Burglars entered the residence of Rev. Father Deasy in this place on last Friday night, but with the exception of tossing things around promiscuously in the lower story of the house and cellar, did little damage and took nothing of sufficient importance to be missed. They effected an entrance to the building through a kitchen window. Burglaries are getting to be too frequent in Ebensburg and several of our citizens are preparing themselves to give them a warm reception. Some of these nights these midnight merchants will get what they have long deserved, a dose of cold lead.

—The bottom dropped out of the North Sewickly cattle dehorning case very suddenly at Beaver Friday afternoon when Judge Wickham declared that under the statute the indictment which charged wanton and cruel treatment of the cattle could not be sustained by the evidence produced, and said that if the jury should find the defendant guilty he would be obliged to grant a new trial. District Attorney Wickham, therefore, entered nolle pros. Henceforth, or until the legislature makes a change in the statute under which the suit was brought, the farmers of Beaver county will continue to saw off the horns of their cattle.

—Miss Laura Hauser, a German employed as a domestic at the Crouse Hotel, in South Fork, was killed in that place on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock. She had been talking to a couple of lady friends and started to cross the track in front of an approaching train. She saw the train and tried to get out of the way, when suddenly the engineer blew the whistle, when she appeared to become bewildered and stood. In an instant the iron monster struck her and threw her off the track. Her back neck, and left leg were broken and she also had an ugly cut on the fore head. She had only been in this country about four weeks and was about nineteen years of age.

—Every now and then we are inquired of as to the law regarding strays, the leading program regarding which is about as follows: If you take up a stray animal, you must within ten days, give notice of it to your township clerk, who must make a book entry of the same; then you advertise the animal in your local paper, and sixty days after such advertisement has appeared you apply to your Justice of the Peace to sell the animal; he issues a warrant to the Constable, who gives ten days notice by posters and then sells it, and you get it or your expenses, according to the sale. The penalty for taking up a stray and not giving notice is $5, and besides this the owner can come upon your place and take it away without paying you anything for anything.

—Thomas Montgomery, a wealthy Armstrong county farmer, was buncoed out of $6,500 by two sharpers one day this week. One of the men called on Mr. Montgomery, telling him he wished to buy a farm and asking him to go along and look at it, saying he would pay him for his trouble. On their way to look at the farm they met sharper No. 2, who represented himself as agent for the farm, and offering it for $10,000. Mr. Montgomery said it was a bargain and sharper No. 1 concluded to take it but had only $3,500. Mr. Montgomery offered to loan the other $6,500 and take a mortgage upon the farm. In making the arrangements Mr. Montgomery's $6,500 was put in a box with the other $3,500 and given Mr. Montgomery to keep until the purchaser could come back, he being suddenly called away before completing the transaction. After their disappearance Mr. Montgemery became suspicious and on examining the box found it contained no money. He offers $1,000 reward for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the swindlers.

Eminent Facts.

The question is often asked and scarcely ever answered, why whiskey made now is not as pure and reliable as it was forty years ago. It is nevertheless a fact that it is made purer and better to-day than at that time. With the improved methods fusil oil and other impurities are entirely eliminated. A sworn statement as to the purity, age and quality of the whisky sold is furnished by one dealer who advertises full quarts, six year old pure Penn,s Rye, at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. Silver Age $.150 per quart. Duquesne $1.25 per quart. Port, Sherry, Sweet California Wines at 50c. A complete catalogue and price list of all foreign and domestic liquors mailed on application by

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

For sale by J. & A. E. Bender, Ebensburg, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Twelve-Day Excursions to the Shore.

The extraordinary success of the series of Pennsylvania Railroad excursions to the New Jersey Coast for several years back demonstrates the enormous popularity of these trips. Last year the success was unprecedented. For the season of 1892 the very best dates have been selected and every detail to promote the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists will be added. The dates are July 7th and 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1892. These dates cover the time when sea bathing is the finest, fishing is in its prime, and all manner of seaside attractions in the best form for thorough enjoyment. One who misses the opportunity of taking one of the series gives up a delightful experience of the summer.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast, and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City, at the same rate.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M. for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines. Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold also from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Alverton, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., with Pullman sleeping cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the seashore by any regular train of that day.

Application for information and tickets should be made to nearest ticket agent, or address T. E. Watt, passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

Bruner's Chances.

A Harrisburg dispatch on Wednesday says: "At the meeting of the Board of Pardons to-day W. H. Storey and Thomas M. Marshal, Jr., appeared for Elmer Bruner, under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel Reese in Cambria county. It is claimed that Bruner's mental condition rendered him incapable of committing deliberate murder. Nine of the jurors who convicted the prisoner have asked for the commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. Among others who have made a similar request are Judge Barker, who sentenced Bruner, and District Attorney O'Connor. Judge Barker says in letter to the Board:

> I cheerfully join in the recommendation of the District Attorney and his associate. I can conscienciously say that there are reasons as set forth in the notice served on me that in my opinion should appeal strongly in favor of the application, and further that the public would be sufficiently protected and the defendant adequately punished by a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Judge Barker says he could not do otherwise than he did under the evidence at the trial, but that he had prepared an application to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment when he sentenced the prisoner. The Board took no action in the case nor in that of Henry Kimberly, of Allegheny, convicted of conspiracy. The next meeting will be held July 12, when the two cases will be disposed of.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, June 29, 1892:

John Hoffman and Christena Weaver, Paint township, Somerset county Pa.

Justus Volk and Lizzie Roth Johnstown.

Daniel W. Lewis and Grace Carthew, Johnstown.

Jacob Huser and Lottie Fineberg, Altoona.

Andrew Smith, Ehrenfeld and Mary Bell, Nicktown.

Anemiah Hamer, Johnstown, and Annie B. Angus, Vinco.

John N. Spenger and Emily Mayer, Johnstown.

Francis Thomas, Carrolltown and Rosella Mangold Barr towship.

William N. Wolf and Annie Bolar, Morrellvill

Joseph B. Reynolds and Lucy A. Helman, Adams township.

Harry J. Miller, Susquehanna township, and Katie Ryan, St. Augustine.

Anton Holmes and Ida Johnson, Morrellville.

James Appleyard Ehrenfeld and Emily James, South Fork.

A Magnificent Building.

The plans for a magnificent structure, says the Altoona *Gazette*, beautiful in architectural design, commodious and costly and to be dedicated to educational purposes, have just been completed by Architect M. L. Malone, of Pittsburg. The institution in question is to be located at Cresson, directly across the Pennsylvania railroad tracks from the Mountain house. The sisters of Charity who have charge of the Young Ladies' academy at Loretto, five miles from Cresson, are the projectors of the enterprise and the new building is to be used when completed instead of the old school. The entire cost of the structure will be over $250,000, and this amount has been donated from the private funds of Mother De Sales and Sister Xavier, formerly the Misses Ihmsen, of Pittsburg, while Miss Phelan, daughter of James Phelan of Pittsburg, also a member of the order, and Miss Dailey, of Philadelphia are large contributors.

Killed by a Fall.

The Johnstown *Democrat* of Thursday morning says: Peter J. McKernan, an employe of the Bessemer Steel Works was on a scaffold painting yesterday afternoon. In some manner he lost his balance and fell to the ground fracturing his skull. He was conveyed in the ambulance to the Cambria Hospital at once but died shortly after arriving there without regaining consciousness. He was a son of Mr. Thomas McKernan, of Chestnut street, in the Fifteenth ward and was married. He leaves a widow and two children.

The body was taken to the residence of his father, from whence the funeral will take place to-morrow. Interment will be in Lower Yoder.

The deceased's brother is School controller of the Sixteenth ward and his sister is one of Johnstown's most popular school teachers.

The sorrowing widow and family have the deepest sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

The Normal School Closes.

We miss the bright and smiling faces of the Normal students from our midst, the school having closed last Friday. On Thursday afternoon a happy crowd witnessed the athletic sports on the Fair Ground. In the evening a still happier crowd listened to the eloquence of Dr. Fitzwilliam.

After the lecture some three hundred guests remained for the social which appeared to be arranged to suit the tastes of all. The entire entertainment was a complete success, there being an excess financially of $13.65, which amount will be donated towards buying a new organ for the public schools.

Married.

KENNEDY—WOODS.—Married at Greensburg Pa., on Monday, June 20th, 1892, by Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, Dr. Charles V. B. Kennedy, of Ebensburg, and Miss Elizabeth J. Woods, of Saltsburg.

—The huckleberry crop, it is reported, will be a failure.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, as sketched by a special reporter of the Johnstown *Daily Herald*.—Reliable dealers and fine goods.

"During a recent flying trip to Ebensburg the writer of this article visited the Marble and Granite Works of Jas. Wilkinson & Son, which were founded in 1880. The senior member of this progressive firm has had an experience of thirty-five years, and his son and partner is also a skilled worker. The class of work they produce is of the highest class and style. From four to five hands are employed and the very finest monuments in the county seat are specimens of their skill. Shipments are made through this and to adjoining counties.

"All kinds of cemetery work is executed and a fine line of Iron Railing is handled and sold. The stock of work kept on hand (received by the car-load) is very extensive and many very fine monuments are exhibited, two especially being executed in the rustic style and in imitation of brickwork, with a finely executed cross on the top. Among the many fine monuments erected by this firm is an eight ton fifteen-feet-high monument for Sheriff Griffith, monument for Father Christy (sixteen feet high), also monuments for Jacob Kibler and daughter of John Griffith. Both gentlemen give personal attention to business as well as executing the finest work. In all the time they have been in business they have adhered strictly to the maxim all goods just as represented and prices as low as the same class of work can be bought elsewhere. We have no hesitancy in recommending Messrs. Wilkinson & Son to our readers as reliable business men, progressive and trustworthy. Visit their establishment before ordering elsewhere."

☞ Special attention paid to setting work.

STOP THAT

COUGH!

WITH Dr. Kelmer & Co.'s new COUGH CURE. It will do it every time. It is the best medicine ever prepared for curing all diseases of the the throat, chest and lungs. It positively, radically and permanently cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption. Every family should keep a bottle of it in the house. Price 50c. a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50. For sale by

MRS. M. SHOEMAKER,
New drugstore, High St., Ebensburg, Pa.

Dr. W. H. Eldreds, Chicago, Ill.

I must say a great deal for Liquid Electricity. It did more for me than any one medicine I have ever taken. I took la grippe, pneumonia catarrh, asthma, bronchitis etc. I bathed my lungs and throat freely with the Liquid Electricity hot, and for my cough I mixed the two medicines together, half in half, and when I felt the cough coming I took about a tea-spoonful from the bottle day and night until I began to get better. Then I did not take it so often for the catarrh. When I got able to sit up, I used the Liquid Electricity half a tea-spoonful in a half glass of water, a little warm three times a day for about a month. After that I took a tea-spoonful in half glass water and only used it twice a day for a while; then I used it once a day before retiring at night. Now I but seldom use any.

THE CACTUS BLOOD CURE

Cures the worst form of blood diseases, syphilitic taint, may be hereditary or acquired, in either case it is an affection of the blood, women disfigurep by ugly pimples, swollen eye-lids, rough skin and red noses all the result of blood impurity. The Cactus Blood Cure is a positive cure for these troubles. All druggists sell it. Price—large size, $2.00; small, $1.00. Sent free to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

ALVA BRAZILLIAN SPECIFIC CO.,
No. 6, Wall street, New York.

$1.00 bottles can be procured at the new drug store of MRS. M. SHOEMAKER.

The Olive Branch, the wonderful specific for all female complaints. A safe, pleasant and permanent cure.

Entered according to Act of Congress by S. L. Kilmer, M. D., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kilmer's Famous Tablets for all diseases of blood, liver, stomach and kidneys. The Tablets are the result of scientific research and have been prescribed and recommended by the most noted specialists as the best remedy for diseases of the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys and catarrh of the stomach.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Secretary of the Chest township School Board for the building of a School-room, Outbuildings, and clearing off one acre of ground. The place is known as the McKance school. All bids must be in by July 1st, 1892. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOS. HIPPS, Secretary. JAS. I. GILL, President.

June 17, 1892.

FOR SALE.
Farm in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa. For particulars call on or address

MRS. ELLEN O'DONNELL,
Cresson, Pa.

June 17.3m.

STRAY HORSE.
My horse strayed away on the 21st inst. He was a small dark bay with one white hind foot and mane cut off. I got the horse in Cambria county and think he started for home. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH MILLER,
Box 71, Jeanette, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

A CAR-LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dulton & Son's.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be exposed to public sale at the Washington House, in the borough of Gallitzin, in Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892,

at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1. A piece or lot of ground situate in said borough of Gallitzin, bounded on the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad; on the east by lot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (station lot); on the south by Chestnut street, and on the west by an alley, having thereon erected a large two-storied Frame Hotel building known as the

"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"

a Frame Stable, an Ice House, and all necessary Ooutbuildings. The Washington House is one of the best hotel buildings in said borough of Gallitzin, and has been licensed for many years.

No. 2. A piece or lot of ground situate in said borough of Gallitzin, bounded on the north by lot of Joseph Gutwald; on the east by Nutter alley, and on the south by Zachriah Topper, said lot fronting fifty feet on Main street and extending back one hundred and seventy feet to Nutter ally, and having thereon erected a two-storied

Frame House and Outbuildings!

The Coal and other minerals and necessary mining rights having been reserved by David Watts, the former owner of above described lots of ground in granting and conveying said lots the said Coal and minerals and mining rights will be reserved and excepted when sold and conveyed by the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when above properties are sold; the balance of one-third deeds or deeds are delivered; one-third in six months, and one third in twelve months from day of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

F. J. PARRISH,
Surviving executor of Albert Bender, deceased.
Gallitzin, Pa., June 17, 1892.

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1888.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the first and final account of M. Fitzharris, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Peter Burns, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor by said court to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on **Wednesday, July 20, 1892,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DUFTON, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Pa., June 24, 1892.3t.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent.

EBENSBURG, PA.

M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near High.

SIMON'S!

UP WITH THE SALES!

DOWN WITH THE PRICES!

No let up to the Great Bargain Sale this week of Dress Goods, Carpets, Shoes, Oxfords, and Clothing. **GO THEY MUST!**

This week we will sell a big lot of new Challies at 3 and 4cts. a yard. New wash dress goods, worth 10c., at 8c. a yard. New 30-inch dress goods at 15c. Dress ginghams at 8, 10 and 12c. Good calico at 5c. Linen toweling, 5c. Red table linen at 21c. Curtain scrim, 7½c. Men's gray-mixed Hose at 5c a pair

Carpets! : Carpets!

at Lowest Possible Prices!

Is our watchword. We can suit you in prices, can please you in quality, and if you want to buy carpets this month come to us, as you will find our prices the lowest of any house in this county. 1-yard wide carpet as low as 15 cents a yard. Cotton ingrain at 30c.; best heavy ingrain at 45, 50 and 60c.; Brussels at 65, 70, 75, 85c. and $1.00; Rag at 30, 38, 45 and 50c.; Stair at 20, 22, 25 and 38c.; Straw Matting at 17, 19 and 25c.; Window Shades, 6 feet long, on spring rollers, at 25, 30, 35 and 45c. each,

SHOES! SHOES!

Infants' button shoes, 1 to 5, 22c. a pair; Children's spring heel, button or lace, 5 to 8, 50c.; Children's spring heel shoes, from 9 to 11, 75c.; Misses high cut spring heel button, 11 to 2, $1.25 and $1.48; Ladies' Oxford Ties, patent leather tips, at 75c.; Ladies' Oxford Ties, patent leather tips, $1.98; Ladies' cloth-top Oxfords, with tips, at $1.23, Ladies, try our new button shoes at $1.23, $1.48 and $1.75. Also our new cloth-to spring heel shoe at $2.48. Gentlemen, try our new solid leather shoes at $1.24 and $1.50; Kangaroo, Lace and Congress at $2 25 and $3.48 Boys' lace shoes, 11 to 2, 98c.; 2 to 5, at $1.23.

Try Our Clothing!

For the next ten days we will give you your pick of two hundred men's suits worth $12.00 and $13.50, at

TEN DOLLARS!

This week we will sell a big lot of Children's and boys' suits at a **TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION!** Purchasers to the amount of $10.00 or over will have their fare paid by us. So come right along and do not allow this item of expense to prevent you from taking advantage of our Geat Bargain Sale. **SIMON & CO.,** Gallitzin, Pa.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from	50c. up.
Team Bridles, from	$1.50 up.
Lap Dusters, from	40c. up.
Machine-made Harness, from	$6.00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from	$10.00 up.

☞ Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.

apr129tf

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
Lilly, Penna.

feb590.

FOR SALE.
The timber leaf of a tract of land situated in Dean township, Cambria county, containing not less that half a million feet of Lumber—two-thirds Hemlock, balance hard wood. Within three-quarters of a mile of the C. & C. R. R. Inquire of

JAMES KEARNEY, Agent,
1102 Eigth Ave., Altoona, Pa.

June 10, 1892,6t.

1892.

EBENSBURG .:. FOUNDRY

Will Have For Sale This Year:

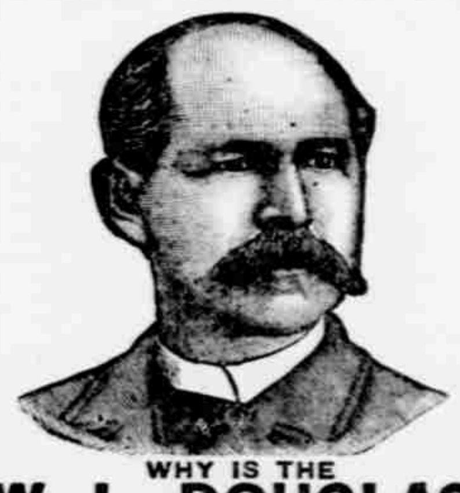
Plows,
Spring Tooth Harrows,
Cultivators,
Mowing Machines,
Reapers,
Rakes,
Sections for all Machines,
Hay Forks,
Hay Carriers,
Threshers,
Sled Soles,

Plow Points,
Landsides,
Plow Handles,
Plow Beams,
Plow Bolts,
Cook Stoves,
Ranges,
Heaters,
Heating Stoves,
Furnaces,
Grates of all kinds,

Cellar Windows,
Sash Weights,
Chimney Tops,
Iron Pumps,
Bone Dust,
Wagons,
Road Carts,
Buck-Boards,
Buggies,
Sleds,

Phosphate,
Cement,
Building Paper,
Steel Roofing,
Steel Siding,
Steel Lining,
Sugar Kettles,
Road Scoops,
Grain Drills with Corn Planter Attachment.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.



WHY IS THE

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. ☜

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,

Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

mar27.5m

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING STAtionery, Furniture, Fuel and other supplies.

In compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish Stationery, Furniture, Fuel and other Supplies for the several departments of the State Government, and for making repairs in the several departments, and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1893.

Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded as announced in said schedules. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, and addressed and delivered to me *before* twelve o'clock, M., of Wednesday the 29th day of June, A. D. 1892, at which time the proposals will be opened and contracts awarded, in the Reception room of the Executive Department at Harrisburg.

Blank bonds and schedules containing all necessary information can be obtained at this Department.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

June 10th, 1892.3t.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
I have been appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT. I have TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE. All claims entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Any soldiers drawing less than $6 per month pension can have it increased to $6, $8, $10 and $12 per month, according to disability, under the act of June 27, 1890.

Please give an old wounded comrade your patronage. Office with Wm. H. Sechler, Attorney at Law, Reade's Row, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa.

J. C. BURKE,
Pension Attorney.
Late Major 11th Regt., Penna. Reserves.

May 20, 1892.3m

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15th 1891.

NORTH. Irvona Exp.†	NORTH. Church Train†	NORTH. Fast Line*	NORTH. Mail*	STATIONS.	Dist.	SOUTH. Pacific Exp.*	SOUTH. Mail*	SOUTH. Church Train†	SOUTH. Cresson Exp.†
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cresson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wildwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dawson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amsbry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Millside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dysart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frugality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Van Ormer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fallen Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flynn City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coalport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosebud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irvona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.

Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 23 for points east of Cresson.

No. 5 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 23, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 5 17 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 20, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	5 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 23 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 30 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 26 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M
Ebensburg		7 40	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3.0	7 58	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4.8	7 56	10 35	3 50
Noel	6.1	8 01	10 38	3 55
Munster	7.5	8 06	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9.6	8 13	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11.3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Cresson		9 30	11 10	5 20
Lucket	1.7	9 35	11 20	5 30
Munster	3.8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5.3	9 44	11 35	5 43
Kaylor	6.5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8.3	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11.3	10 10	12 01	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

A SCENE OF SPLENDOR.

The Magnificent Spectacle Which the World's Fair Will Present.

The Arts and Mechanics Will Contribute Their Ablest Productions to Beautify and Magnify the Grand Affair.

The following is from Mr. Van Brunt's description of the Columbian exhibition in the Century: "We have already said that this vestibule was intended to introduce the visitors to the exposition into a new world. As they emerge from its east archway and enter the court, they must, if possible, receive a memorable impression of architectural harmony on a vast scale. To this end the forums, basilicas and baths of the Roman empire, the villas and gardens of the princes of the Italian Renaissance, the royal court yards of the palaces of France and Spain, must yield to the architects, 'in that new world which is the old,' their rich inheritance of ordered beauty, to make possible the creation of a bright picture of civic splendor such as this great function of modern civilization would seem to require.

"At the outset it was considered of the first importance that the people, in circulating around the court or entering or leaving the buildings, should so far as possible be protected from the heat of the midsummer sun. To assist in accomplishing this object the great quadrangle will be closed in by a series of sheltered ambulators, like the Greek stoa, included in and forming part of the facades of the palaces of machinery and agriculture on the right, and of the liberal arts and electricity on the left. The vast fronts of these buildings, far exceeding in dimensions those of any other ancient or modern architectural group, with their monumental colonnaded pavilions, their sculptured enrichments, their statuary, domes and towers, will appear in mellowed ivory marble, relieved by decorations in color in the shadowy recesses of the porticos. Immediately before him the stranger will behold the great basin 350 feet wide and 1,100 feet long, stretching eastward in the middle of the court, bordered with doubled walled terraces, of which the lower will be decorated with shrubbery and flowers, and the upper with balustrades, rostral columns, vases and statuary. Broad stairs descend from the main porticos of the buildings to the water, and the canals, which enter the basin on each side, are crossed by monumental bridges. On the nearer margin of the greater basin, and in the axis of the court, he will see a smaller circular basin 150 feet in diameter, on a level with the upper terrace, flanked by two lofty columns bearing eagles. In the center of this, on an antique galley of bronze 60 feet long, eight colossal rowers, portraying the arts and sciences, stand four on a side, bending to their long sweeps; in the prow is poised the herald Fame, with trump and outspread wings; while, aft, Time, the pilot, leans upon his helm, and high aloft on a throne, supported by cherubs, sits Columbia, a fair, youthful figure, eager and alert, not reposing upon the past, but poised in high expectation. Eight couriers precede the barge, mounted upon marine horses ramping out of the water. The whole triumphal pageant is seen through a mist of interlacing fountain-jets, and from the brimming basin the water falls fourteen feet in a series of steps into the greater sheet below, a half-circle of dolphins spouting over the cascade. This pompous allegory is the work of the sculptor Frederick MacMonnies. At the outer end of the basin a colossus of the republic, by the sculptor Daniel C. French, rises from the water. It is treated somewhat in the Greek archaic manner, with a strong accentuation of vertical lines, but with a simplicity and breadth which give the figure an aspect of majesty and power. Beyond it, a double open colonnade, or peristyle, sixty feet high, like that of Bernini in front of St. Peter's, forming three sides of a square, closes in the great court toward the lake. Of the two wings of this colonnade one is a concert hall, and the other a casino or waiting hall for passengers by boat. Its columns typify the states of the union. In the center of this architectural screen is a triumphal arch thrown over the canal which connects the basin with the harbor. Through this and through the open screen of the colonnade one may see the wide-spreading lake, the watery horizon, and, still in the axis of the court and a thousand feet from the shore, a lofty pharos with an island-casino at its base. Animating the whole, banners and gonfalons flutter gayly from innumerable staffs; people of all nations walk in the shadow of the porches, linger on the bridges, crowd along the broad pavement of the terraces and watch from the balustrades the incessant movement of many-colored boats and electric barges upon the water."

Indiana's Building.

Indiana has begun the erection of its building at the exposition, and is well advanced in arrangements for its general state exhibit. The building will be a fine structure, in composite French Gothic style, 50 by 112 feet, three stories high, with a veranda twenty feet wide on all four sides. Of the state's $75,000 appropriation $25,000 was set apart for the building, but the latter will be a $65,000 structure, the difference being represented by donated building material. The building will be entirely of Indiana material. Commissioner Havens reports very favorably upon the development of the various sections of the general exhibit of his state, and says that exposition interests in Indiana are booming in the most satisfactory manner.

NEW KIND OF HORSESHOE.

Cork Held in Position by Sheet-Iron Plates to Prevent Slipping.

The London General Omnibus Company is about to make a through trial of an improved horseshoe, which is said to have been subjected to severe tests on the European continent with very satisfactory results, says the New York Post. The idea, which is the invention of a Frenchman named Pigot, is a very simple one, consisting merely of the affixing to the under part of the shoe of two strips of cork, one on each side. "The cork strips," says a printed description, "are held in position by two very thin sheet-iron plates firmly fastened together by a rivet. The outer edges of these plates are slipped between the shoe and the hoof. The inner edges are turned upward, forming flanges, between which and the inner edge of the shoe the cork blocks are tightly fixed. Between these flanges is fitted a screwed bolt, with nuts at either end, so that when the nuts are tightly screwed against the flanges the whole is perfectly immovable. In order to hold the cork still firmer in position, the corners of the flanges are turned down over it, thus forming a couple of sockets into which the cork, which at first slightly projects over the surface of the shoe, is jammed and compressed more firmly every day by the weight of the horse." These shoes are said to enable a horse to obtain such a grip upon a slippery surface that slipping is almost impossible and straining is greatly diminished. The Brussels Tramway Company, after trying them for six months, has adopted them for general use. The extra expense is estimated at $7.50 a year for each horse, against which must be put a saving on the wearing of the shoe and a prolongation of the life of the animal.

"A YOUNG WOMAN AT FIFTY."

Or, as the world expresses it, "a well-preserved woman." One who, understanding the rules of health, has followed them, and preserved her youthful appearance. Mrs. Pinkham has many correspondents who, through her advice and care, can look with satisfaction in their mirrors.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

goes to the root of all female complaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. Intelligent women of middle age know well its wonderful powers.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 88-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains a volume of valuable information. It has saved lives, and may save yours.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masern, Basutoland (S. Africa), March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. E. BODEN, *Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ARTISTIC
JOB PRINTING
TRY THE FREEMAN.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION
HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.
SOOTHING-HEALING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.

Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail. 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

STRATTON

Band Instruments, Snare and Bass Drums.

Fifes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Cymbals and all Instruments pertaining to Brass Bands and Drum Corps. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON, 43 & 45 Walker Street, New York

MUSTACHE DYE DYING OUT.

Very Few People Use It Nowadays Where Thousands Used To.

"You notice the color of your mustache?" observed the barber interrogatively to the New York Herald reporter with a tomato tinted fringe on his upper lip.

"Yes, I do," replied the other a little savagely, as if he resented the talk as too personal. "What of it?"

The barber became apologetic. "I was only going to say," he explained mildly, "what a change has come over the colors of mustaches during the last few years. Half a generation ago it would have been impossible to find a mustache of the color of yours in the whole town. Men with yellow or red—beg pardon, sir—men with blonde mustaches invariably dyed them black. Almost every fellow you met had a dyed mustache. Now one rarely sees one except in the police department, where certain traditions are retained as sacred.

"But we don't sell a bottle of mustache dye in a week now, or hair dye, either. Our customers have got to realize that it doesn't fool even a blind man. You can tell 'em a block away. I'm told that Inspector Byrnes has issued an order prohibiting the ward detectives from using mustache dye on account of it being a 'give away.' When people see a man who has been dyed they feel instinctively that he must be a sleuthhound from the station house.

"The importations of dye from Paris have fallen off to nothing, and apprentices in barbering don't have to learn the business of applying it as they used to. In this shop we had a wooden ball with a nail hammered in it, to which we would attach some ordinary rope tow. Then the apprentice would pitch in and dye it, and when he could apply the fluid so that it gave an even color and didn't stick the hair together like so much glue we would turn over a customer to him to try his hand on.

"Another thing that isn't used so much these days is grease. This store consumed three pounds of it a day ten years ago, and we don't get away with a solitary pound now. I once calculated that one hundred thousand New York men carried around one hundred and fifty pounds of wax in their mustaches. This was at the rate of one ounce of wax to forty mustaches."

SPURIOUS SWEETS.

A Connecticut Mine That Pans Out Large Quantities of Bogus Sugar.

A peculiar seizure was made by one of the officers connected with the health department in a little East side grocery store recently, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Three innocent-looking flour barrels were apprehended by the iron hand of the law and borne away upon a truck, a proceeding which caused the proprietor of the establishment to swear in high, low and medium height Dutch. These innocent-looking flour barrels came from a little village which decks the verdant hills of central Connecticut, the home of the soft, fine ham, where the surrounding landscape smiles with the conviction of being fully insured and the wooden nutmegs ripen in the sun. New Preston is the name of this sequestered hamlet, and it is distinguished for two things—a boarding school at which thirteen young men of cadaverous appearance subsist upon hope and Greek roots and the only sugar quarry in the land. A large deposit of soft lime rock has been mined for some time past, and the result of this labor, after passing through certain mysterious processes at a neighboring mill, makes its bow as first quality granulated sugar. This pleasing little industry has been flourishing for about ten years, and the proprietors of the sugar mine have waxed opulent. The bulk of the rock dust is sent to New York as flour, and here it is mixed in its proper porportion with the real article and worked off on the gentle consumer. Of course, the spurious part of the sweetening doesn't melt, and it is only detected by a close inspection of the bottom of the cup after drinking. The extent of this little variety of food adulteration may be grasped when it is stated that the output of the Connecticut sugar factory is several hundred barrels per week.

A Wonderful Clock.

Japan possesses a remarkable timepiece. It is contained in a frame three feet wide and five feet long, representing a noonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground plum and cherry trees and rich plants appear in full bloom; in the rear is seen a hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a threadlike stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands in its windings, and finally losing it in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a creeping tortoise, which serves the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and, as the song ceases, a mouse sallies forth from a neighboring grotto and, scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view.

COLLECTING A BAD BILL.

The Method Taken by a Tailor to Get His Money.

A Chicago tailor has devised a new way to collect old debts. A customer, who is employed in his father's office on the board of trade, has owed a bill of forty-five dollars for several months. Statements of the indebtedness and demands for payment have been made once or twice a week since Thanksgiving, with no effect, and the young man's father and mother have been appealed to in vain. It was useless to sue, for the debtor isn't worth a dollar. The case looked hopeless.

But the tailor is a very foxy individual. He happened to learn that the young man was desperately in love with a pretty girl and that he spent certain evenings in every week at her house. On one of these evenings the tailor appeared at the young lady's residence and inquired for his debtor. The youth came into the hall to meet him, and when he saw the tailor he almost fainted away. The tailor came out flat-footed and swore that the bill must be paid then and there or he would raise a row, so that the young lady would be informed how matters stood. The young man, however, proved conclusively that he had only one dollar and forty-five cents on his person, and the tailor finally relented and left. Another month passed and still the bill remained unpaid. Thereupon the tailor sent the statement to the young lady and by the same mail he notified his debtor of his proceeding. The young lady informed her admirer that she could not love a man who didn't pay his debts, and, further, that if he could not show her a receipt for the bill within six days he needn't come to see her any more. There was a terrific storm at the tailor's shop, but the bill was paid. The young lady has the receipt.

Silver Thaw.

Silver thaw is a most curious meteorological phenomenon that has lately been studied with much care at the Ben Nevis observatory. By silver thaw is meant rain falling when the air is below freezing point and congealing as it falls. The phenomenon points to an inversion of temperature at the time, the temperature on the hilltop being considerably lower than at higher altitudes.

S. HAMILTON,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG,
HAS PUT
MUSIC IN THE AIR!

WORKINGMEN AND TOILERS
Whether With Hands or Head,
TAKE THIS TO HEART.
ORGANIZE BRASS BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS

During the coming campaign you will easily earn

DOUBLE THE PRICE OF YOUR INVESTMENT,

Besides the pleasure you will have and the future profit. We have purposely ordered for just such trade as yours—an immense stock of

Instruments of Our Own Importation,

Direct from the great factories of the world and are guaranteed to be of the very best, choicest quality, but which we propose to sell at ONE PROFIT ONLY. No middle men and small dealers' profit, but sold to you direct at IMPORTERS' PRICES. No matter what interested parties may try to make you believe, just come straight to

HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Fifes, Cornets, Drums, Music; indeed everything musical. Also, the MATCHLESS DECKER BROS. PIANOS, the Artistic MODEL KNABE & CO. PIANO, the world-renowned BRILLIANT FISCHER PIANO, and the ESTEY, and

STORY & CLARK ORGANS,

all of which you know leads the musical world in quality and character of their goods. While we put the prices down to you at such rates, and on such

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

As puts one of these elegant instruments within the reach of

Every Man Who Loves His Home and Children.

You should have a Decker Bros. or Knabe or Fisher, or Estey, and Story & Clark instrument, instead of some cheap or unknown or perhaps some old fossil make. Therefore have only one of the above named instruments. Have no other. Also remember that for either Pianos or Organs, Bands and Orchestra instruments we will make to you the very lowest Single Profit Prices, and EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Also remember to write direct to the house, or call personally at the salesrooms in the

Great Hamilton Building.

Everybody knows where the Hamilton Building is 91 & 93 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

P. S.—If you wish to call in the evening, just drop a postal card to S. Hamilton when you will call and the rooms will be kept open.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITYMADE
FURNITURE
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A

☞ Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Old Civilization and the Newest on the Western Hemisphere to Be Illustrated.

Central America, the seat of the oldest and newest civilizations in the western hemisphere, is to be well represented in the exhibit of the glory that is past and the prosperity that is at the present. Lieut. Scrivan, the special commissioner to the Central American states, has made an informal report on his work and the outlook, which he pronounces very encouraging indeed.

His final report will not be presented for some weeks. Lieut. Scrivan says, in reference to the progress made in exposition matters by the four countries in Central America that the prospect for an interesting and excellent display from them is most encouraging. Each now seems to understand the value to it of the opportunity afforded by the World's Columbian exposition of Chicago. At Jamaica much interest was manifested in exposition affairs, and at Turk's Island the same feeling was manifest. The people all seem anxious for recognition at Chicago.

At Bermuda a commission has been appointed and a small appropriation secured. The Bermuda commission will deal directly with the director general and the authorities of the exposition at Chicago, and not through the English [illegible]. The people of Bermuda are particularly desirous that their exhibit should not be placed with that of the West India islands, the preference of the commission being for space near or adjoining that allotted to Canada. [illegible] efforts are being made to [illegible] Bermuda [illegible] India Island. Though small, Bermuda is of considerable importance to the United States commercially, and [illegible] exhibit display, and a [illegible] of the appropriation, which is now three thousand dollars, will be granted.

COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR COINS.

The Plan to [illegible] Indorsed by the Treasury Officials.

Capt. Porter of the secret service received information from Washington recently that the treasury officials had indorsed his scheme to coin [illegible] souvenir silver half dollars of a special design for use in lieu of a [illegible] ticket at the fair. The face value of these coins would be 50 cents, and each would bear an appropriate design, an inscription on one side and the head of Columbus on the other. These coins would be legal tender for admission to the fair, and it is believed at least [illegible] of them would be bought by visitors and retained as souvenirs. As the actual cost of the coins is but 30 cents each, the government would make between [illegible] and [illegible] profit, or almost as much as the government is asked to appropriate for the fair. If 20,000,000 were kept as souvenirs, which the treasury officials say would be quite likely, the profit would be $4,000,000. A congressional legislation permitting the issuance of the coins will be necessary, but as Capt. Porter's plan has been indorsed by the local fair officials it is not unlikely that a bill will be prepared authorizing the issuance of the coins.

Should congress take favorable action Capt. Porter says a coin could be designed that would cost much less than 30 cents and yet be as attractive as one at that price. Thus the profit to the government would be much larger. Capt. Porter has made application for a patent on his scheme. Director Leech of the mint has indorsed it and says he can see no objection to it.

Guides Are to Be Appointed.

Already so many are visiting the fair grounds each day that the necessity for a corps of competent guides is apparent. Indeed there seems to be a greater need for guides at present than there will be when the buildings are all completed. It is no easy matter to find one's way about the gigantic structures that are only half completed, and about which immense piles of lumber, iron and stone are heaped. Two guides are now doing service at the park under the direction of Superintendent Geraldine, and they are constantly employed. The ways and means committee has recognized the need for guides, and has taken occasion to supply the want. At its next meeting the matter will be fully discussed, and a sub-committee will undoubtedly be appointed and given full power to act. Guides appointed now will probably come under the supervision of the chief of the department of public comfort when he is appointed.

Virginia's Plans.

Virginia promises to take as conspicuous a place at the exposition as she has always held in the sisterhood of states. Her legislature has already appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, and it is regarded almost certain that it will vote as much more at an extra session next winter. The counties and cities have been authorized to make appropriations also, and many of them are so deeply interested in the exposition that it is believed that from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars will be provided in that manner. Then subscriptions from private sources, Gen. Groner announces, are being made liberally and promise to reach fifty thousand dollars in aggregate. Thus the state world's fair board, which has been organized, with Col. A. S. Buford as president, will probably have about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to expend to secure a creditable representation of the Old Dominion. The state will erect a fine building.

Rather Queer.

In April, 1889, E. E. Reynolds, the Utica (N. Y.) music dealer, was visited by E. E. Reynolds, of New Haven, Conn. Each acknowledged that their names were Elmer Ellsworth, and each were named for Ellsworth, of Zouave fame. Each was born in the same year and week. The publication of these curious facts brought a letter from Rev. E. E. Reynolds, of Ludlow, Vt., named the same and born same year and week as the other two.

A DEADLY SNAKE.

The Extremely Venomous Nature of a Cobra's Bite.

A vivid notion of the intensity of a cobra's venom is given by the experience of Dr. Francis T. Buckland, says the Washington Post. He put a rat into a cage with a snake of that species, and it was killed after a plucky fight. Upon examining the skin of the dead rat immediately afterward, he found two very minute punctures, like small needle holes, where the fangs of the cobra had entered. The flesh seemed already to have actually mortified in the neighborhood of the wound. Anxious to find out if the skin was affected, Dr. Buckland scraped away the hair from it with his finger nail. Then he threw the rat away and started homeward. He had not walked one hundred yards before, all of a sudden, he felt as if somebody had come behind him and struck him a severe blow on the head and neck. At the same time he experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression about the chest. He knew instantly that he was poisoned, and so lost no time in seeking an apothecary shop, where he was dosed with brandy and ammonia. He came very near dying. Undoubtedly a small quantity of venom had made its way into his system through a little cut beneath his nail, where it had been separated slightly from the flesh in the process of cleaning the nail with a penknife a little time before.

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RUSSIAN DEPRAVITY.

Priests Who Are in the Habit of Getting Drunk.

Curious Tastes Among the [illegible] the Czar's Dominions—[illegible] Sect That Dispense the Little Charity.

A Russian correspondent [illegible] follows to the London [illegible]: I set out to go round the villages [illegible] district, and the impression [illegible] from this visit [illegible] better place than their [illegible] and Ishasan. [illegible] to be less [illegible] of course, individual [illegible] suffering, but on the [illegible] peasants seemed to be less [illegible] I expect. All the huts that I have seen in this province present [illegible] sense of cleanliness, which [illegible] with the dirt and [illegible] the central provinces. In [illegible] huts we found stores of [illegible] which the family hoped to [illegible] a week or so.

[illegible] to the village [illegible] readily accepted. The [illegible] independent [illegible] country. Their attitude [illegible] peasant leaves much to be [illegible] village priest [illegible] [illegible]. From [illegible] [illegible] sort of influence over him.

[illegible] the village [illegible]. He lived in a one-story house [illegible] very tidily. It was [illegible] peasant's huts [illegible]. The priest [illegible] a strange-looking young [illegible] restless cunning eyes and a nervous [illegible]; his wife was a stout young person little above the level of a peasant woman. The priest received us with marked courtesy. A [illegible] the Zemski Natchalnik was his letter [illegible]. We were offered [illegible] home-made biscuits and remained some time. The priest came from Voronezh and had a poor opinion of Tambov.

"They are a self-indulgent lot, and foolish people here," he said. "Some of them have nothing to eat, yet they will wear red shirts and [illegible] boots, and they keep their huts [illegible] clean." This was quite a new view of [illegible].

The Zemski Natchalnik, in the course of conversation, told us how he had been implored by a peasant for help. "At [illegible]," he said, "they [illegible] touched food for three days." [illegible] him where he was going. "To the bazar," he answered. "And are you going to do there?" I asked. "To sell to buy bark to make shoes," the man replied. And yet he has not touched food for three days! There is no relying upon anything they say."

"So! your honor," said the priest, "I wanted to ask you about some corn that I have. I have a few hundred poods. Do you think the Zemstvo would buy it of me?" "I will see about it," said the Zemski Natchalnik.

Here was a curious revelation! Before me stood the disciple of Christ, with long hair, pale, cassock touching the ground, looking like a saint in a picture. Round him was a starving people. And what was his dominant idea? The succor of the afflicted? The feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked? Nothing of the kind. His one concern was the price of the corn he had contrived to hoard. Yet this priest, the Zemski Natchalnik told me, was the best he had come across. I was even assured that many of the priests had no scruples against accepting their share of the Zemstvo's allotment of corn. In further conversation about the famine the priest told us that a reverend brother in a neighboring parish had sent a woeful story to the bishop concerning a peasant who had murdered his children because he was unable to feed them. The story proved to be an invention, but it served its purpose. The bishop was so horrified that he sent a considerable sum from the fund at his disposal for the relief of that particular village.

HEROIC COURTESY.

The Courteous Frenchman Never Revealed His Careless Host's Mistake.

A recent French writer on "The Revolution, the Empire and the Restoration," cites an amusing instance of what he calls heroic courtesy.

Percy, Lord Beverly, invited to dine with him a marquis who was one of the most valiant soldiers of the army of Conde. Wishing to honor his guest and the cause which he served, that of the French king, the English peer ordered his butler to bring him a bottle of fine wine one hundred years old, "a ray of sunshine in crystal."

He opened it carefully and offered a glass to the marquis, saying: "If you deem it worthy the honor, will you drink in this wine the health of the king?"

The marquis tasted the wine.

"How do you like it?" asked the host.

"Exquisite," replied the marquis.

"Then," said Lord Beverly, "finish the glass; only in a full glass can one drink the health of so great and so unfortunate a king."

Without hesitation the marquis did as he was bidden. Only when the Englishman tasted the wine did he learn that what he had forced on his guest was castor oil; and henceforth he held the politeness of the French toward the English in the highest esteem.

A Glow Worm Cave.

Near Southport, Tasmania, some very fine caves were recently discovered and explored by three tourists. The entrance is through a limestone formation. A strong stream flows along the floor of the chambers. The first chamber reached by the exploring party showed some beautiful stalactites, and along the floor many fine stalagmites were seen. On the lights carried by the party being extinguished, the ceiling and sides of the caves seemed studded with diamonds, an effect due to millions of glow worms hanging to the sides of the walls and from the ceilings. Further on several chambers were explored, each revealing grander sights. The time at disposal being limited, the party had to return after traversing a distance of about three quarters of a mile, but, from what was observed, the caves evidently extend a distance of three or four miles. The only living creatures seen were glow-worms.—Golden Days.

—Two Buffalo ladies, having attended a lecture, returned home at about 10 o'clock, and on the stoop made the unpleasant discovery that they had forgotten their latch-key. They rang the bell repeatedly, and waited in alarm. After fifteen minutes of waiting and bell ringing the girl opened the door. "Katie, why on earth have you kept us waiting so? Didn't you hear me ring?" cried one of the women. "Yes, ma'am," said Katie, with an air of some confusion, "but I t'ought it was me young man, ma'am, an' me an' him had a fallin' out last Soondah, an' I t'ought I'd taich him a lesson, ma'am."

—We have noticed when a woman asks to be taken to the silk counter she speaks in a much louder voice than when she asks to look at the calico remnants.—Atchison Globe.